

Short Communication

A Report on Introduced Amazon Sailfin Catfish, *Pterygoplichthys pardalis* in Gombak Basin, Selangor, with Notes on Two Body Patterns of the Species

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ABSTRACT

Invasive introduced fish species are well known for their deleterious impacts on aquatic biodiversity and environment. This study provides the first report on the occurrence of introduced Amazon sailfin catfish, *Pterygoplichthys pardalis* from the

Gombak basin, Selangor, Malaysia, where the suckermouth catfish, *Hypostomus plecostomus* and vermiculated sailfin catfish, *Pterygoplichthys disjunctivus* had been previously reported. Besides, selected morphometric and meristic measurements between *P. pardalis* and *P. disjunctivus* from the Pusu River, Gombak basin were compared. Moreover, we also described two body patterns of the *P. pardalis* collected from the river. The body pattern which does not fit entirely with the known characteristics of *P. pardalis* or *P. disjunctivus* is suspected to be a result of hybridization between

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both species, but deeper study should be conducted to confirm this claim.

Keywords: Biological invasion, conservation, Gombak basin, invasive fish, Klang Valley

INTRODUCTION

In many countries, fish species belonging to the family Loricariidae have become intentionally or inadvertently introduced into natural habitats, where they have become established (Wu et al., 2011). For example, such introductions have been reported in the Puerto Rico (Bunkley-Williams et al., 1994), Taiwan (Liang et al., 2005), United States (Gibbs et al., 2008), and Bangladesh (Hoosain et al., 2008). In Southeast Asia, introductions of these fishes have been reported in the Philippines (Chávez et al., 2006), Singapore (Page & Robins, 2006), Vietnam (Levin et al., 2008), Thailand (Chaichana & Jongphadungkiet, 2012), Indonesia (Qoyyimah et al., 2016), and Malaysia (Khairul-Adha et al., 2013; Samat et al., 2016).

Currently, a total of 17 valid species under genus *Pterygoplichthys* were reported (Fricke et al., 2020). Some of the species of the genus *Pterygoplichthys* have now invaded five continents and 21 countries around the world (Orfinger & Goodding, 2018), and are known for their impacts on economies and the environment. Specifically, fishes of the genus *Pterygoplichthys* have been reported to reduce native fish populations due to food competition (Hubilla et al., 2008), increase in the water turbidity as a

result of the burrowing males (Gibbs et al., 2010), and predate on eggs (Chaichana & Jongphadungkiet, 2012).

The Amazon sailfin catfish, *Pterygoplichthys pardalis* is native to the Amazon River basin. However, it has since expanded its range to North America, the Caribbean, and more recently to South Asia (Hossain et al., 2018). *Pterygoplichthys pardalis* successfully invades new habitats presumably due to its modified scales and strong spines that help to protect it from predation, tolerance to low concentrations of dissolved oxygen, nest construction, parental care, and tolerance to varying levels of salinity (Armbruster & Page, 2006; Capps et al., 2011; Rueda-Jasso et al., 2013).

The importation of *P. pardalis* into Malaysia has been due to the ornamental fish industry (Khairul-Adha et al., 2013). In Malaysia, *P. pardalis* was previously reported in Langat River, Selangor (Samat et al., 2008), Perak River, Perak (Hashim et al., 2012) and Muar River, Negeri Sembilan (Hasyimah et al., 2013). In this study, we provide the first report on the occurrence of introduced *P. pardalis* in Gombak basin, Selangor, Malaysia. Moreover, we also describe two body patterns of *P. pardalis* collected from the area.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The study was conducted at Pusu River, a small tributary of Gombak basin, Selangor, which is located near the International Islamic University, Gombak Campus, Selangor, Malaysia, with the coordinates

of 3°15'01.5"N, 101°43'45.8"E (Figure 1). The study area has a river width that ranges between 2.5 to 10.0 m and is shallow with depth ranging between 0.2 to 1.2 m. The river flows moderately over a sandy substrate with murky waters and low canopy cover, and the riverbank is covered with tall grasses. The Pusu River is located within Klang Valley, an urban area with many aquarium stores. Klang Valley has a population of over 4 million people, and this represents about 16% of Malaysia's

population (Naji et al., 2014). The sampling took place on 24th of February 2020.

Two cast nets, each of which is 150 cm long, 305 cm in diameter and 2 cm of mesh size were used for the fish sampling. In each sampling point, two hours were given for the fish sampling activity. Collected fishes were fixed in 10% of formalin and then preserved in 70% of alcohol for long storage. Voucher specimens were deposited in the Museum of Zoology, University Malaya, Kuala Lumpur (UMKL).

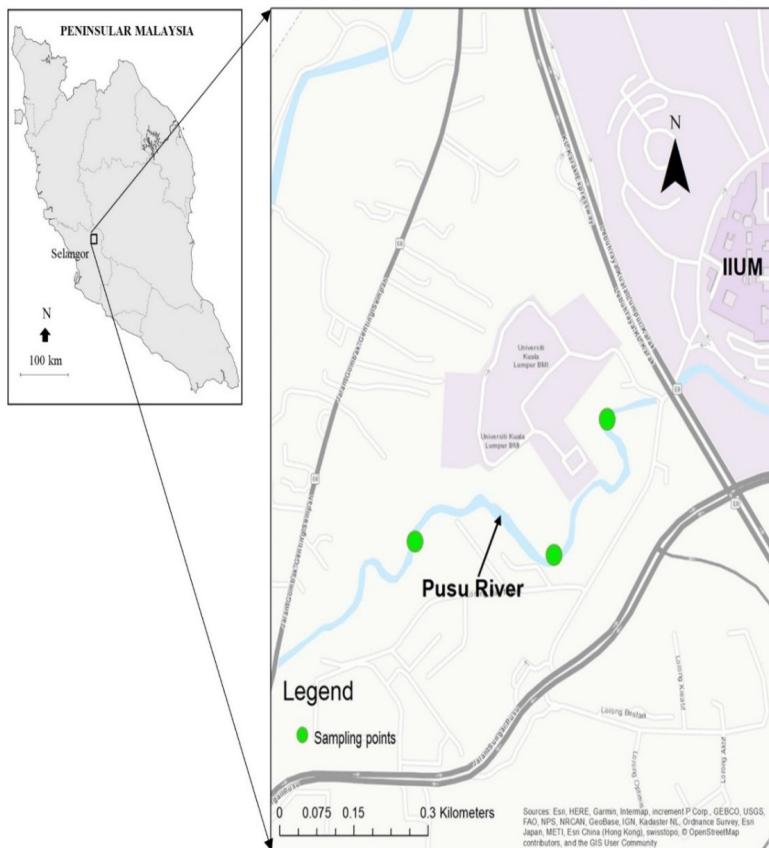


Figure 1. Locations of the occurrence of the Amazon sailfin catfish, *Pterygoplichthys pardalis* in Pusu River, Gombak basin, Selangor are indicated by green dots. Map was designed using ArcMap, version 10.2 (www.esri.com)

Selected counts and measurements were made on the left side of the specimens following Boeseman (1968). Distances were measured in millimeters (mm) using dial calipers and were converted to percentages of standard length (SL) or head length (HL). Morphometric measurement of the collected fishes such as head length, dorsal spine length, pectoral spine length, predorsal length, percentage of head length, head depth, snout length, orbital diameter and interorbital distance were compared using one-way ANOVA followed by Tukey's post hoc test. Following dissection, the sex of the fish was easily identifiable since the gonads were easily visible and distinguishable.

Specimens were identified based on keys provided by Armbruster and Page (2006), Page and Robins (2006), as well as Golani and Snovsky (2013). The photos of freshly caught and preserved specimens were also taken for further identification.

RESULTS

Fish of the genus *Pterygoplichthys* is mainly identified based on body pattern on the ventral side. Based on the observed coloration and stripe patterns, three body patterns of *Pterygoplichthys* were found in Pusu River, namely the Amazon sailfin catfish, *P. pardalis* 'type A', *P. pardalis* 'type B', and the vermiculated sailfin catfish, *P. disjunctivus*. Table 1 summarizes the selected morphometric and meristic measurements for the three types of the *Pterygoplichthys* found in the study area. Most of the measurements fell within the same range, with the exception of the

snout lengths of *P. pardalis* 'type A' that appeared to be significantly ($p < 0.05$) shorter compared to *P. pardalis* 'type B' and *P. disjunctivus*. Thus, coloration and stripe patterns were more useful in differentiating this species.

Pterygoplichthys pardalis was identified by having discrete dark spots on the ventral part of the body. This species has a pattern of uncoalesced dark spots with a light background. Its pectoral fins are stout with rough surfaces and an inferior disk-shaped protrusible mouth, which we named as *P. pardalis* 'type A' (Figure 2). In contrast, *P. disjunctivus* has dark vermiculations on a light background. The vermiculations are mostly continuous with one another, unlike the mostly unconnected spots found in *P. pardalis* (Figure 3).

However, in this study, we also found several specimens of *P. pardalis* that have more discrete and larger spots than the other specimens, and linked to form short chains, which we named as *P. pardalis* 'type B' (Figure 4).

DISCUSSION

This study presents the first report of the introduced loricariid species, *P. pardalis* in the Gombak basin, Selangor, Malaysia. This finding also has added one more fish species to the list of Fatinizzati et al. (2018), which make the current total number of fish species known to occur in Gombak basin is 35. In Malaysia, *P. pardalis* was previously reported in Langat River, Selangor (Samat et al., 2008), Perak River, Perak (Hashim et al., 2012), and Muar River, Negeri

Table 1
 Selected morphometrics and meristics of Amazon sailfin catfish, *Pterygoplichthys pardalis* 'type A' and 'type B', and vermiculated sailfin catfish, *Pterygoplichthys disjunctivus* from Pusu River, Gombak basin, Selangor

Species	<i>Pterygoplichthys pardalis</i> 'type A' (n=7)		<i>Pterygoplichthys pardalis</i> 'type B' (n=9)		<i>Pterygoplichthys disjunctivus</i> (n=7)	
	Range	Mean ± SD	Range	Mean ± SD	Range	Mean ± SD
Characters						
Total length (in mm)	334 - 440		345 - 470		353 - 450	
Standard length (in mm)	244 - 346		265 - 371		271 - 346	
Percentage of standard length						
Head length	21.9 - 25.3	(23.8 ± 1.1)	23.2 - 26.1	(24.5 ± 0.9)	23.1 - 25.2	(24.0 ± 0.7)
Dorsal spine length	16.5 - 22.5	(19.5 ± 2.1)	16.4 - 21.4	(18.8 ± 1.5)	17.2 - 19.7	(18.7 ± 0.8)
Pectoral spine length	23.7 - 29.2	(26.0 ± 2.0)	20.0 - 27.1	(24.3 ± 2.1)	22.5 - 29.4	(25.7 ± 2.5)
Predorsal length	37.2 - 42.9	(39.3 ± 1.8)	35.9 - 39.4	(37.6 ± 1.1)	36.7 - 42.7	(39.1 ± 2.2)
Percentage of head length						
Head depth	62.7 - 67.9	(65.3 ± 1.7)	58.8 - 68.2	(63.8 ± 2.8)	62.3 - 68.9	(65.0 ± 2.5)
Snout length	40.4 - 44.5	(42.3 ± 1.3) ^a	43.2 - 47.2	(45.4 ± 1.4) ^b	41.5 - 45.4	(44.2 ± 1.2) ^b
Orbital diameter	11.4 - 14.9	(13.1 ± 1.3)	10.1 - 15.2	(12.2 ± 1.6)	11.4 - 14.6	(12.7 ± 1.1)
Interorbital distance	48.8 - 55.9	(51.2 ± 2.2)	45.5 - 53.4	(49.0 ± 2.5)	47.4 - 54.0	(50.7 ± 2.8)
Dorsal-fin rays	I,11 (2), I,12 (4), I,13 (1)		I, 12 (6), I,13 (3)		I,11 (2), I,12 (5)	
Anal-fin rays	I,4 (7)		I,4 (9)		I,4 (7)	
Pectoral-fin rays	I,6 (7)		I,6 (9)		I,6 (7)	
Pelvic-fin rays	I,5 (7)		I,5 (9)		I,5 (7)	
Lateral-line plates	28 (3), 29 (2), 30 (2)		29 (5), 30 (4)		28 (2), 29 (5)	
Predorsal plates	3 (7)		3 (9)		3 (7)	

Note. ^{a, b} Different superscripts indicate significant different ($p < 0.05$) of the same row



Figure 2. Dorsal, lateral, and ventral views of the Amazon sailfin catfish, *Pterygoplichthys pardalis* 'type A', UMKL 12834-1, 345.0 mm SL (Photos by Muhammad-Rasul A. H.)



Figure 3. Dorsal, lateral, and ventral views of the vermiculated sailfin catfish, *Pterygoplichthys disjunctivus*, UMKL 12835-1, 342.0 mm SL (Photos by Muhammad-Rasul A. H.)

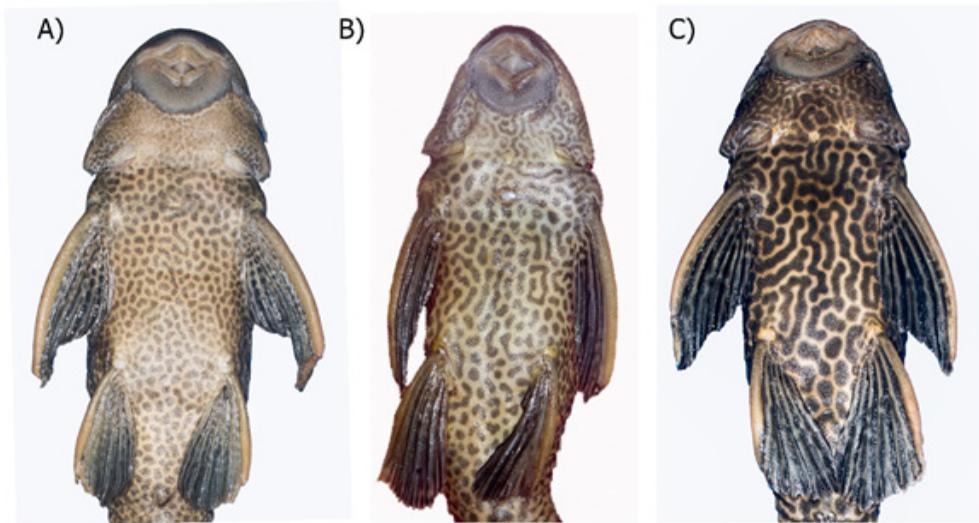


Figure 4. Comparison on the body pattern on the ventral part of *Pterygoplichthys* spp. from Pusu River, Gombak basin, Selangor. A) *Pterygoplichthys pardalis* 'type A', B) *Pterygoplichthys pardalis* 'type B', and C) *Pterygoplichthys disjunctivus* (Photos by Muhammad-Rasul A. H.)

Sembilan (Hasyimah et al., 2013), while *P. disjunctivus* was reported for Kampar River catchment, Perak (Ng et al., 2018) and Pahang River, Pahang (Mohd-Sukeri et al., 2020).

The occurrences of fish species of the genus *Pterygoplichthys* have been reported to result in negative impacts, whereas these species continue to flourish. Some of the impacts include a reduction in native fish population due to competition for food, increase in water turbidity due to the effect of the burrowing activities of the males, and predation on the eggs of co-occurring fishes (Chaichana & Jongphadungkiet, 2012; Gibbs et al., 2010; Hubilla et al., 2008). Loricariid species do not only forage along the bottoms of streams and lakes,

but also bury their heads in the substrates and lash their tails occasionally making it possible to shear and uproot aquatic plants, thus reducing the abundance of submerged aquatic vegetation (Global Invasive Species Database [GISD], 2020). Their grazing activities on benthic algae and detritus may also reduce the availability of food and shelter for aquatic insects, which serve as food for other resident fish species (Ozdilek, 2007). In the long run, their activities may lead to bank structure alteration, which may cause erosion, competition with native species, alteration of the aquatic flora, and fishing gear damage (GISD, 2020; Hossain et al., 2018).

Previously, Jalal et al. (2018) reported the occurrence of the suckermouth catfish,

Hypostomus plecostomus from Pusu River, which we did not find during this study. This may be a result of the very low sampling effort deployed in this study. Meanwhile, Fatinizzati et al. (2018) only found *P. disjunctivus* in Pusu River. Species of the genus *Pterygoplichthys* are often confused with *Hypostomus*, from which they can be easily distinguished by having more dorsal fin rays 11-14 dorsal rays (vs. 7 in *Hypostomus*) (Fatinizzati et al., 2018; Golani & Snovsky, 2013).

In this study, we suspect that the different body patterns of *P. pardalis* 'type B' may have resulted from hybridization between *P. pardalis* and *P. disjunctivus*, which were both encountered at the same time. However, deeper investigation based on molecular analysis is needed to confirm this claim. Indeed, hybridization ability of different invasive fish species in natural waterbodies could add more to the problems of native fishes in this country. However, in this study, it is glaring that the *P. pardalis* 'type B' body pattern is distinguishable from the typical dark vermiculations on a light background which is obtainable in *P. pardalis* (Chávez et al., 2006). The morphometric and meristic measurements for the three types of the *Pterygoplichthys* in this study generally fell within the same range. Thus, coloration and stripe patterns were more useful in differentiating this species.

CONCLUSION

This study provides the first report on the occurrence of introduced Amazon sailfin

catfish, *Pterygoplichthys pardalis* from the Gombak basin, Selangor. Moreover, we also described two body patterns of the *P. pardalis* collected from the river. The variant which does not fit entirely with the known characteristics of *P. pardalis* or *P. disjunctivus* is suspected to be a result of hybridization between both species, but deeper study should be conducted to confirm this claim.

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