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1. ENGLISH PROOFREAD

1 **First records of *Bagrichthys micranodus* (Siluriformes: Bagridae) and *Pangasianodon***
2 ***hypophthalmus* (Siluriformes: Pangasidae) from Cala Lake, Musi River, Sumatra,**
3 **Indonesia**

4

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6

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15

16 **Abstract**

17 The bagrid catfish *Bagrichthys micranodus* has been reliably reported only ~~from~~ Kalimantan
18 Island, Indonesia, ~~whereas~~ the pangasiid catfish *Pangasianodon hypophthalmus*, originally
19 from ~~the~~ Mekong and Chao Phraya rivers, has been widely introduced for aquaculture
20 ~~throughout~~ South East Asia. However, an ichthyofaunal survey ~~of~~ Cala Lake, South Sumatra,
21 ~~disclosed~~ ~~documented a~~ significant ~~extension of their~~ distribution ~~extensions for both species, t-~~
22 ~~That of is survey revealed the first occurrence of~~ *B. micranodus* ~~being the first from a land mass~~
23 ~~other than beyond the boundaries of~~ Kalimantan Island, ~~indicating a broader distribution than~~
24 ~~previously known~~. Additionally, ~~it identified the first record of~~ *P. hypophthalmus* ~~was recorded~~
25 ~~from~~ a natural freshwater habitat, outside the controlled environments of aquaculture facilities.

26 The specimens are described in detail and comparisons made with closely related species.

27

28 **Key words**

29 Fish fauna, distribution, new record, morphology, introduced species

30

31 **Introduction**

32 | The bagrid catfish genus *Bagrichthys*, characterized by ~~an~~ elongated and compressed caudal
33 | peduncle, dorsally-directed serrae on the posterior margin of the dorsal-fin spine, gill membranes
34 | united but not joined to ~~the~~ isthmus, and a long adipose fin without a free posterior margin
35 | (Roberts, 1989; Ng 2000, 2002), comprises 7 valid species ~~to date~~, 5 of which have been
36 | recorded from inland Indonesian freshwater bodies ~~to date~~, viz. *Bagrichthys hypselopterus*
37 | (Bleeker, 1852), *Bagrichthys macracanthus* (Bleeker, 1854b), *Bagrichthys macropterus* (Bleeker,
38 | 1854a), *Bagrichthys micranodus* Roberts, 1989, and *Bagrichthys vaillantii* (Popta, 1906)
39 | (Kottelat et al. 1993; Ng 2000, 2022). Among these, *B. micranodus* and *B. vaillantii* have ~~both s~~
40 | been reliably reported only from ~~the~~ Kalimantan Island (Kottelat et al. 1993; Ng 2002; Kottelat
41 | 2013).

42 | The pangasid catfish genus *Pangasianodon*, characterized by ~~a mouth~~ terminal ~~mouth~~,
43 | posterior nostril located closely behind ~~the~~ anterior nostril, and pelvic fins with 8 or 9 rays,
44 | includes the endemic Mekong ~~River~~ and Chao Phraya basin species ~~in the Thailand and Vietnam~~
45 | *Pangasianodon gigas* Chevey, 1931 and *Pangasianodon hypophthalmus* (Sauvage, 1878)
46 | (Rainboth 1996; Kottelat 2001; Gustiano 2003; Gustiano 2009). The latter species, originating
47 | from Thailand, ~~has been subsequently was~~ introduced elsewhere for ~~aquacultural cultivation~~
48 | purposes~~d~~ (Gustiano 2003; Froese and Pauly 2023; GBIF 2023).

49 | During an ichthyofaunal survey conducted at Cala Lake, ~~in the~~ Musi River, ~~region of~~
50 | South Sumatra, a single specimen of *B. micranodus* and two ~~specimens~~ of *P. hypophthalmus*
51 | were successfully collected, ~~being representing~~ the first documented ~~specimen ation~~ of *B.*
52 | *micranodus* ~~from other than beyond the boundaries of~~ Kalimantan Island, and the first ~~record~~
53 | ~~occurrence~~ of *P. hypophthalmus* ~~from in~~ a natural freshwater habitat, outside ~~from~~ the controlled
54 | environments of aquaculture facilities.

55 |

56 | **Methods**

57 | The specimens were collected ~~during in~~ the dry season (August 2023) from ~~the~~ Cala Lake, ~~in the~~
58 | Musi Banyuasin Regency, ~~of~~ South Sumatra, Indonesia. The lake, positioned between 2°56'–
59 | 2°57' S and 103°58'–104°00' E, ~~is stands as~~ an oxbow lake formed ~~by through~~ the meandering
60 | ~~processes in the~~ central zone of the Musi River. Spanning an area of approximately 120 hectares
61 | with a maximum depth reaching 13 meters, the lake undergoes seasonal transformations,
62 | ~~including elevated water levels d~~. During the rainy season, ~~when a connection characterized by~~

63 ~~elevated water levels, Cala Lake establishes a connection~~ with the Musi River, ~~facilitating~~ fish
64 migration between the two water bodies, ~~and isolation from the Musi River during. Conversely,~~
65 ~~in the the~~ dry season, ~~resulting in the lake becomes disengaged from the Musi River, presenting~~
66 ~~distinctly different~~ ecological conditions.

67 Counts and measurements were made on the left side of ~~the~~ specimens whenever possible,
68 generally following ~~of~~ Ng (2000) and Hubbs and Lagler (2004), with the following exception
69 and additional characters: ~~length of~~ humeral process ~~length~~ follows Roberts (1989); ~~lengths of~~
70 dorsal and pectoral fins and spine ~~lengths were~~ measured from the origins ~~of fins~~ to the tips;
71 ~~and~~ head width and ~~head~~ depth were measured at the posterior margin of ~~the~~ eyes. Standard and
72 head lengths are abbreviated as SL and HL, respectively. The morphological descriptions ~~are~~
73 based ~~only on~~ specimens collected from ~~the~~ Cala Lake. Curatorial procedures for the specimens,
74 deposited at the Museum Zoologicum Bogoriense, Indonesia (MZB), followed Motomura and
75 Ishikawa (2013).

76

77 **Results**

78 ***Bagrichthys micranodus* Roberts, 1989**

79 Fig. 1A; Table 1

80

81 **Material examined.** MZB.26910, 179.1 mm SL, Cala Lake, Musi Banyuasin, South Sumatra,
82 Indonesia, 8 August 2023, K. Wibowo et al.

83 **Description.** Measurements shown in Table 1. Head ~~small,~~ short and ~~small,~~ bulbous, with
84 short ~~and~~ blunt snout (~~in~~ lateral view). Body elongated, ~~and~~ compressed, with long caudal
85 peduncle. Head and body covered by smooth skin. Eye oval, ~~dorsolaterally,~~ with free
86 ~~dorsolateral~~ margin, situated entirely ~~on~~ dorsal half of ~~the~~ head. Mouth small, inferior; lips with
87 papillae; jaws without teeth; palate with a few teeth covered by soft membrane. Gill openings
88 wide; gill membranes broadly joined, not bound to isthmus. Lateral line complete, midlateral,
89 posterior end slightly curved to upper lobe of caudal fin. Anus and urogenital openings situated
90 ~~midway at middle~~ between pelvic and anal fins.

91 Four pairs of barbels present. Maxillary barbel longest, extending ~~almost to nearly at~~
92 vertical level of posterior edge of opercle. Nasal barbel slender, its length more than ~~twice times~~

93 ~~of~~ eye diameter. Inner mandibular barbel shortest, thickened, strongly crenulated. Outer
94 mandibular barbel simple, without crenulations, its length ~~less-shorter~~ than that of nasal barbel.
95 Dorsal fin with with 2 spines, first very small, hidden under skin; second long, compressed,
96 robust, sharply pointed, ~~its length~~-shorter than ~~that of~~ two anterior branched rays, posterior
97 margin with 16 upwardly-directed serrae ~~in upward direction~~. Adipose fin long, broad, with
98 convex edge, originating from posterior end of dorsal fin to middle of posterior half of caudal
99 peduncle. Pectoral fin with 1 spine and 9 rays; spine larger than second dorsal fin spine, robust,
100 sharply pointed, posterior margin with 23 serrae; ~~spine shorter~~~~length of spine shorter~~ than ~~that of~~
101 two anterior branched rays; origin of pectoral fin about level with posteriormost margin of
102 opercular ~~le~~ membrane. Pelvic fin with 6 rays; origin slightly posterior to posterior end of dorsal
103 fin base; tip of adpressed fin not reaching origin of anal fin; ~~origin of pelvic fin slightly posterior~~
104 ~~to posterior end of dorsal fin base~~. Anal fin with 15 rays, positioned below midpoint at ventral to
105 middle-of adipose fin. Caudal fin with 8 + 9 principle rays, deeply forked; upper and lower lobes
106 pointed, outermost principal fin-rays extended as into filaments; dorsal and ventral procurent
107 rays asymmetric, dorsal rays extending slightly more anterior to than ventral rays.

108 *Fresh specimen coloration* (Fig. 1A). Head dark brown dorsally, ~~and~~ pale whitishe
109 ventrally. Body dark brown with two whitish vertical markings; first oblique, extending from
110 origin of adipose fin to anterior part of anal fin base, second at-behind ~~of~~-anal fin. Dorsal fin
111 blackish dorsally, ~~and~~ whitish ventrally. Adipose fin grey-greenish, ~~with white-edged~~edge at
112 posteriorly-~~end~~. Pectoral, pelvic, and anal fins black with semi-transparent bases. Caudal fin
113 uniformly whitish.

114
115 ***Pangasianodon hypophthalmus* (Sauvage, 1878)**

116 Fig. 1B, C; Table 1

117

118 **Material examined.** MZB.26911, 202.9 mm SL, MZB.26912, 206.0 mm SL, Cala Lake, Musi
119 Banyuasin, South Sumatra, Indonesia, 10 August 2023, K. Wibowo et al.

120 **Description.** Measurements shown in Table 1. Head somewhat depressed, with pointed
121 snout (~~in~~-lateral view). Body elongated, ~~and~~ compressed. Head and body covered by smooth skin.
122 Eye oval, situated slightly below horizontal axis of body. Mouth wide, terminal; upper and lower
123 jaws nearly equal, with a band of viliform teeth; upper ~~and lower~~-jaws ~~nearly equal~~, teeth of

Comment [gh1]: Meaning unclear – do you mean origins of dorsal lobe rays slightly anterior to that of ventral lobe rays – or the upper lobe ends anterior to the ventral lobe posterior margin in lateral view?

124 ~~upper jaw~~ entirely covered by lower jaw when mouth closed; vomer with narrow, elongated,
125 tooth bands. Gill openings wide; gill membranes free, not bound to isthmus or to each other.
126 Lateral line complete, midlateral. Anus and urogenital openings situated closer to anal fin base
127 than to pelvic fin.

128 Two pairs of barbels present. Maxillary barbel simple, longer than mandibular barbel;
129 maxillary barbel beyond margin of opercle but not reaching pelvic fin base; mandibular barbel
130 simple, very short (~~upnormal growing~~) (~~its length shorter~~ length less than eye diameter (in
131 MZB.26911; ~~or~~ about twice ~~o times length of~~ eye diameter (in MZB.26912).

Comment [gh2]: Meaning unclear.

132 Dorsal fin with 2 spines and 7 rays; first very small, hidden under skin; second long,
133 compressed, robust, ~~its length~~ shorter than ~~that of~~ two anterior branched rays; posterior margin
134 with several tiny serrae; origin of dorsal fin ~~at~~ above level of ~~tip of~~ pectoral fin spine ~~tip~~. Adipose
135 fin small, ~~positioned~~ situated closer to caudal fin base than ~~to~~ dorsal fin. Pectoral fin with 1 spine
136 and 10 rays; spine robust, posterior margin with 24 or 25 serrae, ~~spine shorter length than of~~
137 ~~spine shorter than that of~~ two anterior branched rays; tip of adpressed fin not reaching pelvic fin
138 origin; dorsal edge of pectoral fin base about level ~~with~~ ventral margin of orbit. Pelvic fin with
139 8 rays; ~~fin origin of pelvic fin level with at~~ midpoint of dorsal fin base; tip of adpressed fin
140 reaching ~~base of~~ fifth or sixth anal-fin ray ~~bases~~. Anal fin with 34 rays; ~~fin base of fin~~ long,
141 ~~equal to its length~~ about one third of standard length; ~~first anterior to last posterior~~ branched rays
142 progressively shorter ~~posteriorly~~. Caudal fin with 8 + 9 principle rays, deeply forked; upper and
143 lower lobes pointed.

144 *Fresh specimen coloration* (Fig 1B, C). Head and body black dorsally; lateral and ventral
145 surfaces of body pale whitish ~~ore~~ silvery; ~~lateral with~~ two black ~~lateral~~ stripes joining anteriorly
146 above pectoral fin base. All fins blackish; middle of anal fin with darker stripe; ~~each~~ upper and
147 lower caudal fin lobes ~~each~~ with darker stripe.

149 Discussion

150 The ~~specimen of~~ bagrid catfish ~~specimen~~ from Cala Lake agreed closely with the morphology of
151 the holotype of *B. micranodus* and diagnostic characters of the species given by Roberts (1989)
152 and Kottelat et al. (1993), e.g. mouth small and narrow; oral dentition extremely reduced, only a
153 few scattered teeth covered by soft tissue at palate; posterior margin of second dorsal fin spine
154 with 16 serrae; inner mandibular barbel strongly crenulated; outer mandibular barbel simple;

155 | color of fresh specimen dark brown with light whitish ~~light~~ areas. The minor difference in the
156 | number of serrae on the posterior margin of the second dorsal fin spine in this study (16 serrae)
157 | compared to ~~the~~ previous studies (Roberts 1989; Kottelat et al. 1993; Ng 1999) (~~with~~ 15 serrae
158 | or ~~fewer~~)~~less~~, is considered ~~herein~~ as intraspecific variations of *B. micranodus*.

159 | *Bagrichthys micranodus* closely resembles the widely distributed Sundaland species *B.*
160 | *macropterus* and ~~the~~ Indochinese species *B. obscurus*, particularly in ~~terms of~~ mouth conditions
161 | ~~of~~ mouth, oral dentition, and ~~length of~~ dorsal fin spine length. However, ~~the former is readily~~
162 | distinguished ~~ing~~ *B. micranodus* from ~~both of the latter, having~~ *B. macropterus* and *B. obscurus* is
163 | ~~quite easy. The former is characterized by~~ crenulated inner mandibular barbels and simple with
164 | ~~the~~ outer barbels, compared with ones being simple, as opposed to both inner and outer barbels
165 | being strongly crenulated in the latter ~~two species~~ (Ng 1999; this study). Additionally, the fresh
166 | specimens of *B. micranodus* exhibited ~~a~~ dark brown coloration with light whitish ~~light~~ areas,
167 | contrasting with the pale brown or tan coloration and light creamy ~~light~~ areas observed in *B.*
168 | *macropterus*, and uniformly brown coloration (~~without cream or whitish areas~~) ~~of~~ *B. obscurus*
169 | (Roberts 1989; Kottelat et al. 1993; Ng 1999; this study).

170 | Since Roberts' original description in 1989, the known distribution of *B. micranodus* has
171 | been restricted to ~~their~~ type locality (~~in the~~ Kapuas River, West Kalimantan). Therefore, the
172 | Sumatran specimen examined ~~herein in this study~~ represents the first record of *B. micranodus*
173 | beyond the confines of Kalimantan Island.

174 | Species belonging to the genus *Bagrichthys* are known to reproduce in flooded riparian
175 | forests during the rainy season (Rainboth 1996). Kottelat and Widjanarti (2005) reported
176 | ~~abundant that the presence of~~ *B. micranodus* in the Kapuas River ~~is abundant~~ during the rainy
177 | season, but ~~much reduced numbers it is rarely encountered~~ during the dry season. However, local
178 | ~~based on information from~~ fishermen advised that, ~~the abundance of~~ *B. micranodus* was in ~~Cala~~
179 | ~~Lake is~~ relatively rare in Cala Lake, ~~both during both~~ the dry and rainy seasons, the. ~~It seems~~
180 | ~~that this species apparently does not entering the lake in large numbers, although relatively~~
181 | abundant in the associated ~~Cala Lake extensively, and it is likely that the fish is more easily~~
182 | found in the main river, the Musi River. This aligns with the report of Kottelat and Widjanarti
183 | (2005), which ~~stateding~~ that in Kalimantan, the species was ~~fish is~~ more commonly found in
184 | the main river (~~the~~ Kapuas River), compared with ~~to~~ lakes.

185 | The ~~specimen of~~ pangasiid catfish ~~specimen~~ from Cala Lake closely conformeds to the
186 | diagnostic characteristics of *P. hypophthalmus* provided by Roberts and Vidthayanon (1991),
187 | Kottelat (2001), and Gustiano (2003), ~~e.g. These characteristics include:~~ head length 26.3–
188 | 26.6% of SL, distance between anterior nostrils 24.9–25.4% of HL, pre-pectoral length 19.6–
189 | 19.8% of SL, anal-fin base length 30.7–32.5% of SL, pre-~~isthmus~~~~smush~~ length 44.3–45.6% of
190 | HL, two blackish strips on the body lateral surface ~~of the body~~, a dark stripe in the middle of the
191 | anal fin, and faint dark stripes on each ~~upper and lower~~ caudal fin lobes.

192 | *Pangasianodon hypophthalmus* ~~has been is~~ reported to reach sizes of up to 1300 mm SL
193 | (Kottelat 2001), ~~t~~. The specimens (202.9–205.96 mm SL) in this study ~~both being are still~~
194 | considered as-juveniles. Such fish (Juvenile fish with a size less than 400 mm SL) are
195 | characterized by dark well-defined midlateral and abdominal ~~dark~~-stripes that converge
196 | anteriorly above the pectoral fin base (Roberts and Vidthayanon (1991: fig. 9); Rainboth 1996:
197 | 153; Kottelat 2001; Fig. 1B, C), and the presence of a pair of narrow vomerine tooth bands
198 | (Roberts and Vidthayanon (1991: fig. 2e); Kottelat 2001: fig. 55c; Gustiano 2003: fig. 22c). In
199 | larger specimens, the coloration is less distinctive, and the tooth bands are progressively lost
200 | gradually disappears ontogenetically.

201 | ~~N~~*Pangasianodon hypophthalmus* is a native to fish species in the Mekong, Chao Phraya,
202 | and MaeKlong water systemsbasins, and *P. hypophthalmus* has been introduced ~~to into~~ additional
203 | river catchmentsbasins for aquaculture purposes (Froese and Pauly 2023). In fact, the species
204 | Currently, the introduction of the species has been documented as introduced in into 11 countries
205 | (GBIF 2023), following its importation. ~~In 1972, this fish was imported~~ from Thailand to
206 | Indonesia in 1972. So far, the fish with the aim of cultivation through aquaculture. To date, P.
207 | ~~hypophthalmus~~ has been successfully cultivated in several regions of Indonesia, including
208 | Sumatera Island (Jambi, Riau, South Sumatra, Lampung), Java Island (Bogor, Sukabumi,
209 | Subang), and Kalimantan Island (South Kalimantan, West Kalimantan) (Solaiman and
210 | Sugihartono 2012; Wahyudewantoro and Herawati 2020). Its ~~The~~ discovery of this fish in Cala
211 | Lake indicates that the species has also been introduced the introduction of this species into
212 | public waterways, and it is likely that other such occurrences have taken place elsewhere.
213 | ~~Although there are no reports in other areas, it cannot be overlooked that similar cases may have~~
214 | ~~occurred.~~

215 The introduction of *P. hypophthalmus* into new environments poses potential risks to
216 native fish populations and the aquatic ecosystem, ~~raising~~~~encompassing~~ concerns ~~regarding~~~~such~~
217 ~~as~~ competition for resources, predation on native species, habitat alteration, and the potential
218 spread of diseases. Addressing these potential impacts necessitates the implementation of
219 monitoring programs, ecological assessments, and, if necessary, the application of management
220 strategies. ~~Such~~~~These~~ strategies may include control measures to limit ~~exotic~~ ~~the~~ ~~introduceed~~
221 species' population ~~growth~~, ecological restoration efforts, and ongoing monitoring programs to
222 assess and adapt management strategies based on ~~the~~-evolving ecological dynamics.

223 The conservation status of *B. micranodus* in The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species is
224 currently listed as Data Deficient (Ng 2019). Although *P. hypophthalmus* has been successfully
225 cultivated in several countries, including Myanmar, Malaysia, and Indonesia, its IUCN status is
226 currently classified as Endangered. ~~This is~~ due to a significant decline ~~in~~~~of~~ the populations of
227 wild adults in their ~~native habitats~~, ~~in the Mekong and Chao Phraya drainages,~~ ~~due to~~ ~~a~~ ~~result~~
228 ~~of~~ overfishing (Vidthayanon and Hogan 2011).

Comment [gh3]: Explained just a few lines up.

229
230 *Comparative materials.* *Bagrichthys micranodus*, MZB.3578, holotype, 122.9 mm SL, Kapuas
231 River, Western Kalimantan, Indonesia; *Bagrichthys macropterus*, MZB.3575, non-type, 124.7
232 mm SL, Kapuas River, Western Kalimantan.

233 234 **Acknowledgments**

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298
 299 **Figure legends**

300 **Figure 1.** Photographs of fresh specimens of **A** *B. micranodus*, MZB.26910, 179.1 mm SL; **B** *P.*
 301 *hypophthalmus*, MZB.26911, 202.9 mm SL; and **C** *P. hypophthalmus*, MZB.26912, 206.0
 302 mm SL, collected from Cala Lake, South Sumatra.

303 **Figure 2.** **A**, distribution map of *B. micranodus* and *P. hypophthalmus* in Indonesia; star
 304 indicates the presently reported specimens study of the two species in Cala Lake, South
 305 Sumatra; circle and triangle indicate the previously reported studies of *B. micranodus*
 306 and *P. hypophthalmus*, respectively. **B–C** collection sites of *B. micranodus* and *P.*
 307 *hypophthalmus* from Cala Lake, South Sumatra, examined in this study.

Comment [gh4]: You should cite references here to support this.

308

309

310 **Table 1.** Measurements (expressed as percentages of standard and head lengths) of *B.*
 311 *micranodus* and *P. hypophthalmus* examined in this study.

	<i>B. micranodus</i>		<i>P. hypophthalmus</i>	
	Non-type	Holotype	Non-type	Non type
	MZB.26910	MZB.3578	MZB.26911	MZB.26912
Standard length (mm)	179.1	122.9	202.9	206.0
Measurements (% of SL)				
Head length	18.6	21.1	26.3	26.6
Body depth at dorsal fin origin	21.7	22.2	24.3	24.7
Body depth at anal fin origin	17.4	15.5	22.4	21.9
Body width at widest point of humeral process	15.8	17.0	16.7	17.1
Pre-dorsal fin length	34.1	36.5	40.9	40.6
Pre-isthmus tmush -length	12.2	14.6	11.6	12.1
Pre-pectoral fin length	18.2	19.4	21.9	22.3
Pre-pelvic fin length	43.8	45.2	43.7	43.9
Pre-anal fin length	61.3	61.3	54.9	55.6
Dorsal-fin spine length	18.1	19.6	19.1	19.1
Dorsal-fin length	22.2	24.6	24.0	23.2
Dorsal-fin base length	10.1	11.7	7.8	7.6
Pectoral-fin spine length	19.7	21.4	18.0	17.6
Pectoral-fin length	22.7	–	19.8	19.6
Pelvic-fin length	14.6	15.6	14.5	13.6
Anal-fin length	18.4	21.5	13.2	–
Anal-fin base length	12.0	11.6	32.5	30.7
Caudal-peduncle length	27.6	28.8	15.6	16.2
Caudal-peduncle depth	6.5	6.3	8.2	7.9
Measurements (% of HL)				
Head width	53.9	51.8	50.3	49.8
Head depth	52.9	51.0	38.5	37.8
Eye diameter	18.7	14.6	15.9	16.4
Snout length	31.4	29.5	34.3	35.5
Distance between anterior nostrils	10.3	11.9	24.9	25.4
Distance between posterior nostrils	–	–	30.7	31.9
Nasal barbel length	46.8	85.2	–	–
Maxillary barbel length	83.2	111.2	52.3	59.2
Outer mandibular barbel length	34.5	65.7	6.2	30.8
Inner mandibular barbel length	16.5	24.3	–	–
Humeral process length	52.9	53.8	31.0	30.9

312

313

Dr. Graham S. Hardy: Mari Fushida Hardy
Language Consultants
181 Old Kaiatea Road
R.D. 3, Whangarei 0173
NEW ZEALAND

Phone: 64-9-4344614
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Japan Address: 〒 8 7 8 - 0 2 0 5 大分県竹田市久住町白丹 1 5 7 1 - 2

Date: 26 January 2024

TO:
Kunto Wibowo
Research Center for Oceanography,
BRIN, Jakarta, Indonesia
E-mail: kunto_we@yahoo.co.id

Correction of English manuscript

First records of *Bagrichthys micranodus* (Siluriformes: Bagridae) and *Pangasianodon hypophthalmus* (Siluriformes: Pangasidae) from Cala Lake, Musi River, Sumatra, Indonesia

Authors: Kunto Wibowo, Muslim, Muhammad Afrisal, Agus Priyadi, Ruby V. Kusumah, Lukman

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2. SUBMISSION

Acta Ichthyologica et Piscatoria: Manuscript Submission #119948 Acknowledgement

1 message

Acta Ichthyologica et Piscatoria <aiep@pensoft.net>
To: kuntowe@gmail.com

Wed, Jan 31, 2024 at 11:15 PM

Dear Kunto Wibowo:

Thank you for submitting the manuscript #119948 "**First records of *Bagrithys micranodus* (Siluriformes: Bagridae) and *Pangasianodon hypophthalmus* (Siluriformes: Pangasidae) from Cala Lake, Musi River, Sumatra, Indonesia**" to Acta Ichthyologica et Piscatoria. You can keep track of its progress through the manuscript's URL:

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3. EDITORIAL PROCESS

Acta Ichthyologica et Piscatoria: Manuscript #119948: Review Process Completed (Minor revisions)

1 message

Acta Ichthyologica et Piscatoria <aiep@pensoft.net>
To: kuntowe@gmail.com

Thu, Feb 15, 2024 at 3:31 PM

Dear Kunto Wibowo:

We are pleased to inform you that the review process of your manuscript #119948 "**First records of *Bagrichthys micranodus* (Siluriformes: Bagridae) and *Pangasianodon hypophthalmus* (Siluriformes: Pangasidae) from Cala Lake, Musi River, Sumatra, Indonesia**" has been completed and the editorial decision is: Minor revision.

The revised version should be submitted as manuscript text in DOC, DOCS, ODF or RTF formats corrected by using Track Changes tools. Additional or supplementary files, figures and references can also be added or replaced at this point.

Authors must address all critiques of the referees in a response letter to the editor and submit it along with the revised manuscript through the online editorial system. Please copy all comments into one document and add your response behind each critique using different formatting to allow easy following of your response. In case a response letter is not submitted by the authors, the editor has the right to reject the manuscript without further evaluation.

We expect your revised version within 7 days, by 22/02/2024, if not sooner. Please kindly inform us if you will need more time to submit the revised version.

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Submission #119948

First records of two siluriform fishes: *Bagrichthys micranodus* (Actinopterygii: Siluriformes: Bagridae) and *Pangasianodon hypophthalmus* (Pangasiidae) from Sumatra, Indonesia

Kunto Wibowo ✉, **Muslim Muslim** ✉, **Muhammad Afrisal** ✉, **Agus Priyadi** ✉, **Ruby V. Kusumah** ✉, **Lukman Lukman** ✉

Article type: *Short Communication*

Type of review: Conventional peer review

Subject editor: **Jan Kotusz** ✉

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Review round 1



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Reviewer(s)

Reviewer 1

Minor revision

8 Feb 2024

Review:



This is a concise report of a new record of a native Bagrid catfish in Sumatra, previously only documented from Borneo; and a record of a non-native species of Pangasiid catfish. The report is well written and worthy of publication. Only main critique is the use of the

name Kalimantan Island, the internationally recognised names is Borneo island, which comprise of the East Malaysian states of Sarawak, Sabah, the Sultanate of Brunei Darussalam; and the five Provinces of Indoensian Kalimantan (West, Central, South, East and North).

My identity is not anonymous.

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Reviewer 2 Major revision

15 Feb 2024

Review: 

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This manuscript describes two new records of catfish species for Sumatra, only one of which is worth reporting on. *Pangasianodon hypophthalmus* is a species cage cultured throughout much of Indonesia, and it is reasonable to assume that escapees will inevitably be found in the river systems in which they are cultured. Therefore, I see nothing of scientific value in reporting the presence of this species in the Musi River drainage.

The record of *Bagrichthys micranodus* is more interesting and worth reporting. However, the authors have not made it clear to readers that the specimens are correctly identified as such. I would like to see photographs illustrating the key diagnostic character (mandibular barbel morphology) distinguishing it from *B. macropterus* (which is commonly found in the Musi River drainage and is morphologically very similar to it). It may be only a single specimen, but the authors should also investigate if some of the other diagnostic characters that Roberts (1989) used in describing this species (eye and mouth size, fin-spine length) are still useful in distinguishing this species from congeners (particularly *B. macropterus*).

The term "Kalimantan", as used to refer to the island of Borneo, has geopolitical connotations (the name is used mainly in Indonesia for the entire island, but generally refers to only the Indonesian portion of the island in the rest of the world). To avoid confusion, I suggest the authors refer to the island as Borneo.

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Editorial decision

Jan Kotusz **Minor revision**

15 Feb 2024

Review: 

I would agree to publish the MS after including some recommendations from both referees. In my opinion, reporting the two species is valuable, the description of *Bagrichthys micranodus* is detailed enough, but it needs some references to others, closely related and similar species, and I agree with reviewer 2 that providing some pictures showing diagnostic features would higher the level of species identification correctness in the MS.

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Review round 2



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[revised Figure 3](#)

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Author comments:

Dear Editor,

We would like thank you for processing our manuscript and returning it to us with constructive comments and suggestions. We have meticulously reviewed the reviewer's comments and have implemented corrections accordingly, such as adopting the term "Borneo Island" instead of "Kalimantan Island," adding pictures depicting the diagnostic characters of *B. micranodus*, and including expressions of gratitude.

We hope the revisions align with your expectations and meet with your approval.

Thank you once again for your valuable guidance and support throughout this process.

Warm regards,

Kunto

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Editorial decision

Jan Kotusz **Accept**

28 Feb
2024

Review: 



The MS was improved according to the main reviewer's recommendations. In my opinion, in its current shape, it does not require a second run of the reviews. [Subject Editor]

The final manuscript should be adjusted to the style and format useful in further processing. See the enclosed example, I uploaded for you. By following this example, you will save a lot of our time. Please upload the most recent versions of the figure files (with the most recent numbering)
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final ms



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Gabriel Hershman 1 Mar 2024



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Best Regards

Gabriel Hershman

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I. Stoyanov 5 Mar 2024



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Piasecki 2024



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Author comments:

Dear Prof. Wojciech Piasecki,

I wanted to express my sincere gratitude for your valuable comments and suggestions aimed at enhancing the quality of our manuscript.

I have thoroughly reviewed the manuscript along with your comments and revisions. I fully acknowledge and accept the changes you have proposed. Furthermore, I have made additional corrections using the Track Changes feature.

Regarding your comment on the "Materials and Methods" section concerning the "Counts," I wish to clarify that the meristic data collected during this study primarily focused on the counting of fin rays. This data has been appropriately provided in the "Description" section.

Best regards,

Kunto

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Wojciech Piasecki 20 Mar 2024



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Vassil Peev 26 Mar 2024



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Acta Ichthyologica et Piscatoria: Manuscript #119948: Accepted

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Acta Ichthyologica et Piscatoria <aiep@pensoft.net>

Thu, Feb 29, 2024 at 3:48 AM

To: kuntowe@gmail.com

Cc: dissemination@pensoft.net

Dear Dr Wibowo,

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Kind regards,

Prof Dr Wojciech Piasecki [Editor-in-Chief]

Dear Kunto Wibowo:

We are pleased to inform you that the review process of your manuscript #119948 "**First records of *Bagrichthys micranodus* (Siluriformes: Bagridae) and *Pangasianodon hypophthalmus* (Siluriformes: Pangasidae) from Cala Lake, Musi River, Sumatra, Indonesia**" has been completed and it was accepted for publication.

We expect that, even in cases when the revised version is accepted in the form in which it was submitted, there may be some small last-minute changes required or recommended. Please note that reviewers and editors might also have made comments and Track/Change corrections in your manuscript, which you should also check and consider <https://arphahub.com/manual#Handlemanuscriptsunderpeerreview>

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To: kuntowe@gmail.com

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Acta Ichthyologica et Piscatoria: Submission #119948: Manuscript Published

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Acta Ichthyologica et Piscatoria <aiep@pensoft.net>
To: kuntowe@gmail.com

Thu, Apr 4, 2024 at 3:17 PM

Dear Kunto Wibowo:

We are pleased to inform you that your paper #119948 "[First records of two siluriform fishes: *Bagrichthys micranodus* \(Actinopterygii: Siluriformes: Bagridae\) and *Pangasianodon hypophthalmus* \(Pangasiidae\) from Sumatra, Indonesia](#)" was published in Acta Ichthyologica et Piscatoria, doi: 10.3897/aiep.54.119948. Thank you for choosing Acta Ichthyologica et Piscatoria as a publication venue for your work!

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