

Filling a gap on the blank distribution of the giant freshwater stingray *Urogymnus polylepis*: first records in Malay Peninsula (Chondrichthyes: Dasyatidae)

Muhammad Iqbal*, Indra Yustian**, Arum Setiawan**,
Elisa Nurnawati** and Hilda Zulkifli**

Only a small proportion of stingrays (Dasyatidae) occurs in freshwater, and includes obligate freshwater species and euryhaline species (Last et al., 2016a). The giant freshwater stingray *Urogymnus polylepis* belongs to a group of species found mainly in fresh and brackish water and is characterized by a large body size, reportedly attaining more than 600 kg and 2 m disc diameter (Monkolprasit & Roberts, 1990; Kottelat et al., 1993). Recently, a total of 97 species of Dasyatidae has been confirmed worldwide (Pollerspöck & Straube, 2019), including at least 10 species which are known to enter or live permanently in freshwater habitats of Southeast Asia [*Fluviotrygon kittipongi*, *F. oxyrhynchus*, *F. signifer*, *Hemitrygon laosensis*, *Himantura uarnak*, *Makarraraja chindwinensis*, *Urogymnus granulatus*, *U. polylepis*, *Pastinachus ater*, and *P. solocirostris*] (Kottelat, 2013; Last et al., 2016a).

Urogymnus polylepis was first reported from freshwaters in 1990 from the Chao Phraya River in Thailand as *Himantura chaophraya* (Monkolprasit & Roberts, 1990). Information on the distribution of dasyatids is very limited in Southeast Asia, particularly for those species entering or occurring in freshwater (Last et al., 2016a). For example,

Fluviotrygon oxyrhynchus and *F. signifer* were only known from five or fewer major riverine systems (Compagno, 2016a–b; Last et al., 2016a), though recent surveys yielded a single record of *F. oxyrhynchus* and ten records of *F. signifer* in the Musi drainage, South Sumatra, indicating that both species are more widely distributed than previously expected (Iqbal et al., 2017, 2018). In addition, although the records of *Urogymnus polylepis* has increased (Iqbal & Yustian, 2016; Last et al., 2016a; Windusari et al., 2018), information on this species is still lacking in some regions. In this paper, we compiled records of occurrence of *Urogymnus polylepis* across the Malay Peninsula between 2012 and 2019. Doing so allowed us to analyze recent changes to the known distribution range of this species. The records were compiled from the Internet and local social media (mainly a few Facebook groups of local anglers); records were supported by photographs or other evidence (e.g. location, habitat type, morphology, and description from fishermen). We screened all records for authenticity and correct species identification, so that unconfirmed or ambiguous records were rejected. However, given that specimens were not directly examined, and that the Malay Peninsula is known

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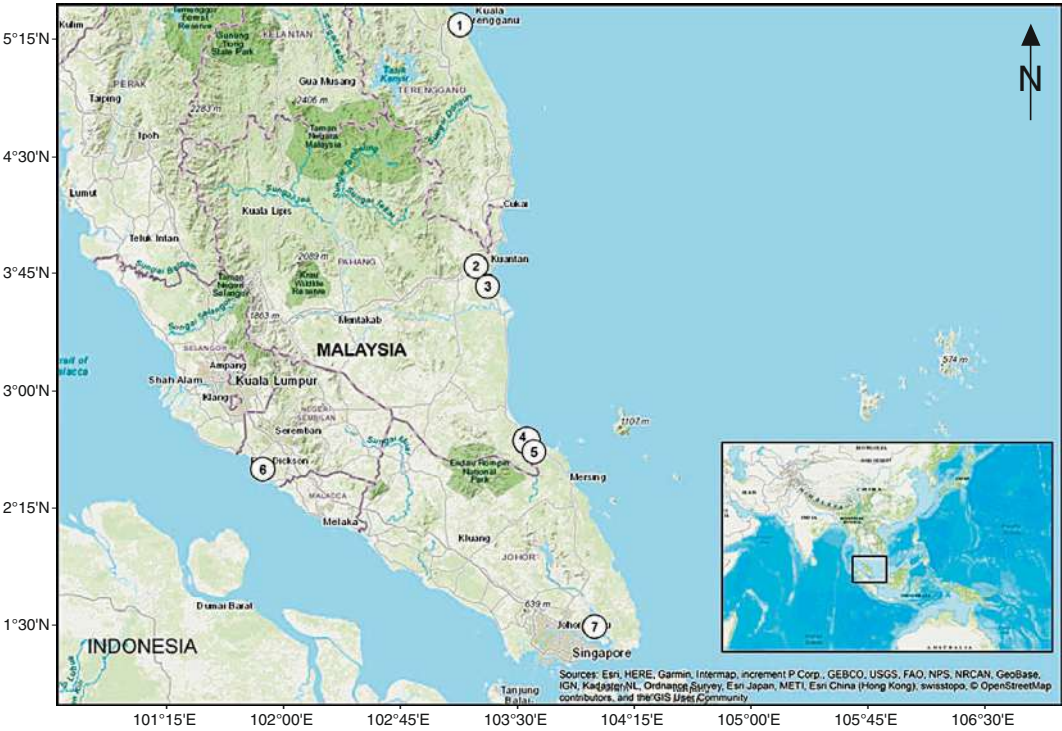


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for harbouring cryptic diversity in its biogeographically isolated valleys and basins, we chose to refer to the species as *Urogymnus cf. polylepis*. Specimens of *Urogymnus cf. polylepis* were recorded at seven localities of Malay Peninsula

(Fig. 1). The identification of this species was based on the combination of a relatively large size and the following morphological characters: snout very broad with enlarged narrow apical lobe; disc slightly longer than wide, coloration

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Urogymnus cf. polylepis was recorded in the Malay Peninsula from Merang (Terengganu) in the north to Kampung Johor (Johor) in the southern part of Peninsula (Table 1). Records of individual weights ranged from 41 to 300 kg. Unfortunately, information on total length and disc width are unavailable, as in most instances measurements were not taken by fishermen, who frequently remove the tails of these rays to avoid the caudal sting. *Urogymnus cf. polylepis* reaches at least 2 m disc width and 5 m in total length, and can possibly grow larger according to reports from the Mekong and Chao Phraya Rivers of individuals weighing 500–600 kg (Monkolprasit & Roberts, 1990; Last et al., 2016a).

To date, there have been no reports of *Urogymnus cf. polylepis* occurring in the Malay Peninsula (Last et al., 2016b; Vidthayanon et al., 2016) and due to this, the known distribution range of this species is patchy throughout mainland Southeast Asia and the Greater Sunda Islands (Sumatra, Borneo and Java). However, new records between 2012 and 2019 presented herein fill such gap within the geographic distribution of *Urogymnus cf. polylepis*.

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Acknowledgements

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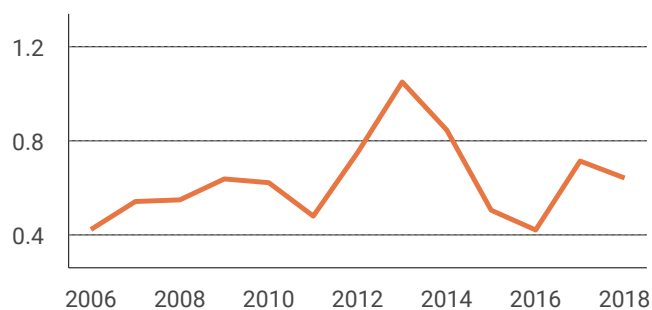
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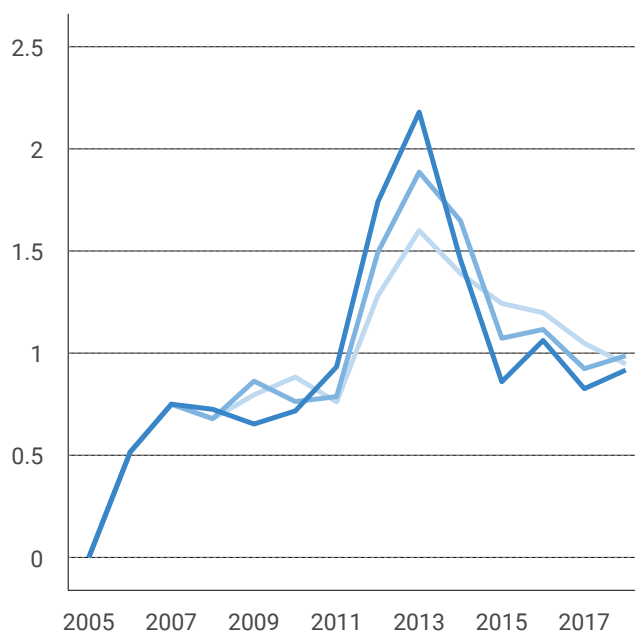




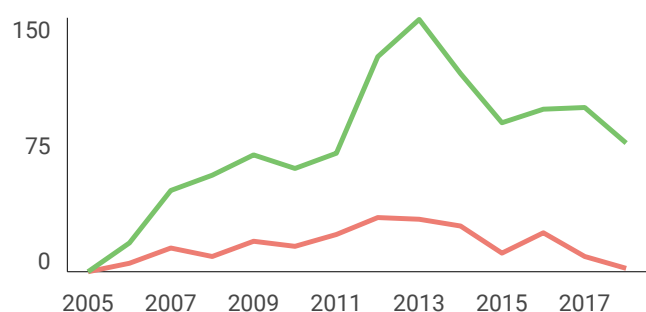
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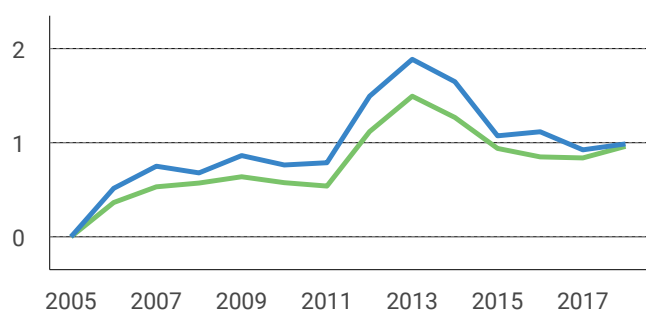
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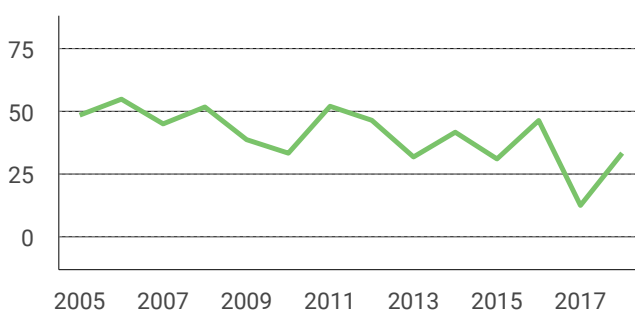
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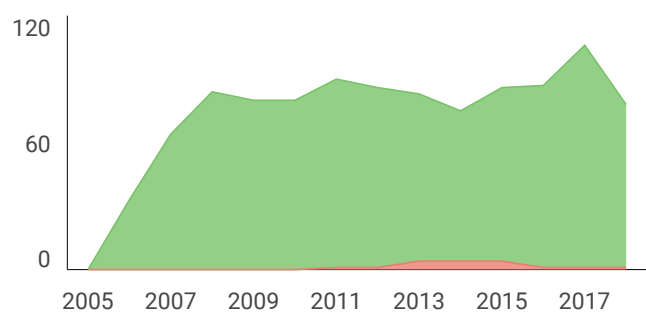
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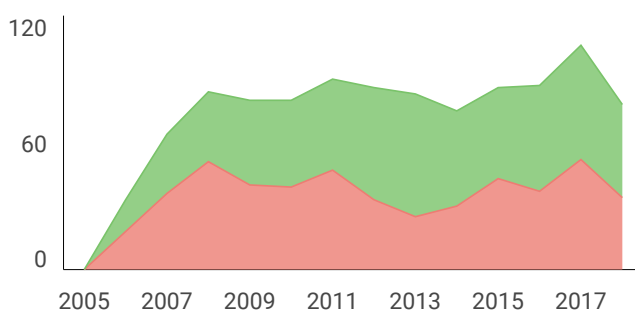
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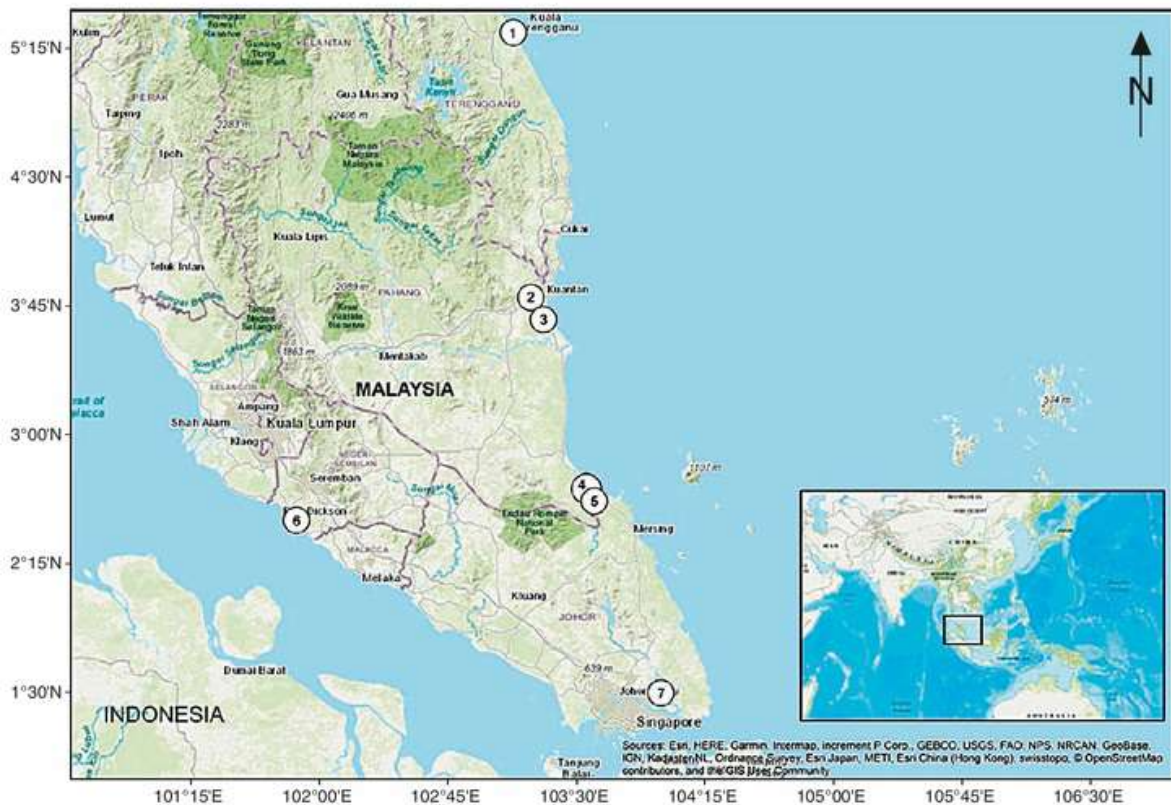


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FORMAT PENILAIAN (VALIDASI & PEER REVIEW)
LEMBAR
HASIL PENILAIAN SEJAWAT SEBIDANG ATAU *PEER REVIEW*
KARYA ILMIAH : JURNAL ILMIAH

Jurnal Artikel Ilmiah : Filling a gap on the blank distribution of the giant freshwater stingray *Urogymnus polylepis*: first records in Malay Peninsula (Chondrichthyes: Dasyatidae)

Penulis Artikel Ilmiah : Arum Setiawan

Identitas Jurnal Artikel Ilmiah : a. Nama Jurnal : Ichthyological Exploration of Freshwaters
b. Nomor/Volume/Hal : 1/1112/1-4
c. Edisi (bulan/tahun) : Desember/2019
d. Penerbit : Verlag F. Pfeil
e. Jumlah Halaman : 4

Kategori Publikasi Jurnal Ilmiah (beri $\checkmark$ pada kategori yang tepat) : ☒ Jurnal Ilmiah Internasional Bereputasi
☐ Jurnal Ilmiah Internasional
☐ Jurnal Ilmiah Nasional Terakreditasi S1, S2
☐ Jurnal Ilmiah Nasional Terakreditasi S3, S4
☐ Jurnal Ilmiah Nasional Tidak Terakreditasi

I. Hasil Penilaian Validasi :

No.	ASPEK	URAIAN/KOMENTAR PENILAIAN
1.	Indikasi Plagiasi	3 %
2.	Linearitas	Sudah linier dengan bidang biologi konservasi

II. Hasil Penilaian *Peer Review* :

Komponen Yang Dinilai	Nilai Maksimal Jurnal Ilmiah (isikan di kolom yang sesuai)					Nilai Akhir Yang Diperoleh
	Internasional Bereputasi (Maks 40)	Internasional (Maks 20)	Nasional Terakreditasi S1, S2 Maks 25	Nasional Terakreditasi S3, S4 Maks 20	Nasional tidak Terakreditasi (maks 10)	
Kelengkapan dan Kesesuaian unsur isi jurnal (10%)	4					4
Ruang lingkup dan kedalaman pembahasan (30%)	12					11
Kecukupan dan Kemutahiran data/informasi dan metodologi (30%)	12					12
Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas penerbit (30%)	12					12
Total = (100%)	40					39
Kontribusi Pengusul (Penulis Pertama /Anggota Utama)	Anggota Utama (0,4X39)/4=3,9					3,9
KOMENTAR/ULASAN PEER REVIEW						
• Kelengkapan dan Kesesuaian Unsur:	Paper terkait laporan singkat <i>Urogymnus polylepis</i> di Malay Peninsula. Isi paper sudah memenuhi kaidah-kaidah karya ilmiah namun tanpa penjelsan metode dan sudah sesuai dengan bidang biologi konservasi					
• Ruang Lingkup dan Kedalaman Pembahasan:	Hasil penelitian dibahas cukup komprehensif dengan penyampaian pembandingan dari temuan-temuan penelitian lainnya dan teori terkait. Referensi yang diacu dalam pembahasan sudah cukup update untuk bidang kajian ini.					
• Kecukupan & Kemutakhiran Data & Metodologi:	Data-data hasil penelitian sudah baik dan didukung peta lokasi sampling dan gambar yang ditampilkan menarik. Data didapatkan dengan menggunakan metode yang sudah standard.					
• Kelengkapan Unsur & Kualitas Penerbit:	Penerbit Verlag F. Pfeil berkualitas sangat baik, tidak termasuk predatory publisher, dan jurnal terindeks di scopus Q1					

Surabaya, 15 Mei 2020
Penilai 1

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of stylized, overlapping loops and strokes, likely representing the name Hery Purnobasuki.

Prof. Hery Purnobasuki, M.Si., Ph.D.
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Bidang Ilmu : Biologi
Jabatan/Pangkat : Guru Besar/ Pembina Utama Madya

FORMAT PENILAIAN (VALIDASI & PEER REVIEW)

LEMBAR

HASIL PENILAIAN SEJAWAT SEBIDANG ATAU PEER REVIEW

KARYA ILMIAH : JURNAL ILMIAH

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☐ Jurnal Ilmiah Nasional Terakreditasi S1, S2
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I. Hasil Penilaian Validasi :

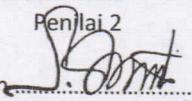
No.	ASPEK	URAIAN/KOMENTAR PENILAIAN
1.	Indikasi Plagiasi	3 %
2.	Linearitas	V

II. Hasil Penilaian Peer Review :

Komponen Yang Dinilai	Nilai Maksimal Jurnal Ilmiah (isikan di kolom yang sesuai)					Nilai Akhir Yang Diperoleh
	Internasional Bereputasi (Maks 40)	Internasional (Maks 20)	Nasional Terakreditasi S1, S2 Maks 25	Nasional Terakreditasi S3, S4 Maks 20	Nasional tidak Terakreditasi i (maks 10)	
Kelengkapan dan Kesesuaian unsur isi jurnal (10%)	4					3,5
Ruang lingkup dan kedalaman pembahasan (30%)	12					11
Kecukupan dan Kemutahiran data/informasi dan metodologi (30%)	12					12
Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas penerbit (30%)	12					12
Total = (100%)	40					38,5
Kontribusi Pengusul (Penulis Pertama /Anggota Utama)	IEF 1112. Doi.org/10.23788/IEF-1112. 3/5. Impact factor 4,1 Acuan cukup banyak dan terkait. Nilai maksimal: 96,25%. Nilai pengusul: $(0,4 \times 0,9625 \times 40)/4 = 3,85$					3,85
KOMENTAR/ULASAN PEER REVIEW						
• Kelengkapan dan Kesesuaian Unsur:	Tidak ada Abstrak dan Kesimpulan. Banyak acuan berbeda antara narasi dan referensi.					
• Ruang Lingkup dan Kedalaman Pembahasan:	Masih dalam ruang lingkup Biologi Lingkungan. Pembahasan tidak mendetail dan tidak menyeluruh. Ada Narasi diblok kosong.					
• Kecukupan & Kemutakhiran Data & Metodologi:	Data tidak terlalu banyak. Metode sudah biasa.					
• Kelengkapan Unsur & Kualitas Penerbit:	Penerbit termasuk bagus.					

Yogyakarta, 13 Juni 2020

Penilai 2

tanda tangan 

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Bidang Ilmu : Biologi/Ekologi

Jabatan/Pangkat : Guru Besar/ Pembina Utama Madya