KEY TO THE IDENTIFICATION
OF
THE SUBFAMILIES AND THE
SPECIES
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The present study reveals that the osteological characters when taken as such serve as diagnostic features of the subfamilies and species as described in this thesis. A workable dichotomous taxonomic key is, thus, quite helpful in ascertaining the systematic position of the subfamilies, the genera and the species.

Key to the identification:

1. Lateral ethmoid completely covers anterior part of orbit; supraethmoid notch sharp and narrow or absent; supraorbital small and does not touch the autolophotic.......................... 2

Lateral ethmoid partly covers anterior part of orbit; supraethmoid notch broad or shallow;
supraorbital large and touches the autosphenotic.

2. Lateral processes of lateral ethmoid forked; first basibranchial absent; urohyal with a broad horizontal wing.............. Subfamily: Rasborinae...11

3. Lateral processes of lateral ethmoid not forked; first basibranchial present; urohyal with a narrow horizontal wing.............. Subfamily: Cyprininae...3

4. Supraethmoid notch absent; preethmoid on anterolateral side of premaxillar; parasphenoid broad anteriorly and narrow in the pterosphenoidal region; parapophysis of fourth vertebra horizontally directed, with posteriorly directed blunt process..............Garra lamta.

5. Supraethmoid notch present and sharp; preethmoid on posterolateral side of premaxillar, parasphenoid narrow throughout; parapophysis of fourth vertebra ventrally directed, posteriorly directed blunt process absent............................Labeo dero.
Angle of inclination of supraethmoid with frontals 85°; third suborbital nearly as long as broad...... *Schismatorhynchus nukta.*

5. Preethmoid of each side distinguishably paired and easily separable; supraoccipital spine not extending entire length of supraoccipital; rostral process of premaxillary well developed; parapophysis of fourth vertebra posteriorly directed......6

Preethmoids of each side fused, leaving a faint line of separation; supraoccipital spine extending entire length of supraoccipital; rostral process of premaxillary weakly developed or absent; parapophysis of fourth vertebra ventrally directed......................... 9

6. Supraethmoid slightly inclined anteriorly; prevomer hood-shaped anteriorly; maxillary with a small foramen and its rostral process directed anteriorly; pharyngeal teeth in two rows, i.e. 4,3-3,4; an anterior process of fourth parapophysis well marked...... *Ptygobarius conirostris.*

Supraethmoid and prevomer straight throughout; maxillary without a foramen and its rostral process directed anteromedially; pharyngeal teeth in three rows, i.e. 5,3,2-2,3,5; an anterior
process of fourth parapophysis absent.........

.........................Schizothoraciaichthys........7

7. Parasphenoid broad and interorbital septum much reduced; optic foramen partly visible ventrally.........Schizothoraciaichthys secundus.
Parasphenoid narrow and interorbital septum well developed; optic foramen visible ventrally...

................................................................. 8

8. Epiotic crest with a posteriorly directed spine; parasphenoid covering small part of prevomer anteriorly; orbitosphenoid does not take part in the formation of the optic foramen...

...............Schizothoraciaichthys labiatus.
Epiotic crest without any posteriorly directed spine; parasphenoid covering a large part of prevomer anteriorly; anterior 1/3rd part of the optic foramen formed by the orbitosphenoid...

...............Schizothoraciaichthys micropogon.

9. Prevomer uniformly broad; opisthototic present; pharyngeal teeth in three rows, i.e. 5,3,2-2, 3,5........Schizothorax richardsonii.
Prevomer narrow posteriorly; opisthototic absent; pharyngeal teeth in two rows, i.e. 4,3,3,4........10
10. Posterior border of supraoccipital almost reaches foramen magnum; coraco-cleithral foramen large; biprong hook of the tripus present..............Diptychus maculatus.
Posterior border of supraoccipital falls much short of foramen magnum; coraco-cleithral foramen small; biprong hook of the tripus absent..............Schizopygopsis stoliczkae.

11. Supraethmoid notch saucer-shaped, 2/5 deep; pharyngeal process pointed; sutural line of demarcation on the dorsal surface of skull not prominent; no depression on the tripus..........
............................ Rasbora daniconius.
Supraethmoid notch shallow, 1/2 deep; pharyngeal process broad, wing-like; sutural line of demarcation on the dorsal surface of skull prominent; a shallow depression on the tripus..........
............................ Aspidoparia morar.