

## Native and non-native ornamental aquarium fishes of Bangladesh

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ARTICLE INFO	ABSTRACT
<p><b>Keywords:</b>            Aquarium fish            Exotic fishes            Native fish            Non-native fish            Ornamental fish</p>	<p>The study was conducted in Dhaka, Bangladesh. It was carried out for twelve (12) months from March 2018 to February 2019 to prepare a complete update checklist of native and non-native aquarium fishes of Bangladesh. During the current study, 270 varieties (230 freshwater, 36 marine, and 4 brackish water) belong to 149 species (109 freshwater 73%, 36 marine 24% and 4 brackish water 3%) of 38 families under 10 orders and 6 crossbreeds' varieties were recorded. Considering the number of species maximum 83 (55.70%) was found under the order Perciformes followed by Cypriniformes 24 (16.10%), Characiformes 18 (12.08%), Siluriformes 11 (7.38%), Osteoglossiformes 05 (3.35%), Atheriniformes 03 (2.01%), Lepisosteiformes 02 (1.34%), Polypteriformes 01 (0.6%), Myliobatiformes 01 (0.67%) and Cyprinodontiformes 01 (0.67%). The top five popular species were guppy (13.16%) followed by goldfish (12.39%), molly (8.54%), angelfish (6.23%), platy (5.93%). The number of fish species' increasing tendency was 5.96 times in the last 15 years, and 3.31 times in the last ten years. Local farms and aquarists' breeders bred 76 varieties under 23 species due to its high demand and profitability. Pricing varied on varieties, species, size and breeding status (local or abroad), availability, and ranged from BDT 40.00-80,000.00 per pair. According to the findings, aquarium fisheries are highly profitable and will be a potential sector in Bangladesh.</p>
<p>How to cite:</p>	<p>Hossain, M. N. , and Mohsin ABM. 2021. Native and non-native ornamental aquarium fishes of Bangladesh. <i>IJOTA</i>. 4(1): 1–13.            DOI: <a href="https://doi.org/10.22219/ijota.v4i1.14023">https://doi.org/10.22219/ijota.v4i1.14023</a></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Copyright © 2021, Hossain and Mohsin.            This is an open access article under the CC-BY-SA license</p>



### 1. Introduction

Localized in South Asia, having spider webs like rivers, low-lying lands, and immense potential of aquatic biodiversity resources, it is inevitable that fish plays an integral part in the people's daily lives in Bangladesh. Aquarium fishes are attractive colorful fishes of various characteristics, which are kept as pets in confined space of an aquarium or a garden pool for fun and fancy (Chakravarty et al., 2012). These living jewels need not always have bright colors, as sometimes their peculiar characteristics such as body color, morphology, mode of taking food, etc. may also add to their

attractiveness (Selvarasu & Sankaran, 2010). An aquarium is an enclosed body of water containing a mixture of selected and unselected captive living aquatic organisms. It is essentially unstable, and to obtain stability must be carefully designed and managed (Suxena 2003).

Ahmed (1956) recorded three import fish species, which were- Gourami (*Trichogaster pectoralis*) from Singapore in 1952, Goldfish (*Carassius auratus*) from West Pakistan in 1953, and Tilapia (*Oreochromis mossambicus*) from Thailand in 1954. But now, this business is widespread all over the country (Akhter, 1995). The business of ornamental fish is now very popular globally and a rapidly growing venture in Bangladesh (Galib and Mohsin, 2010). Nowadays, farmers and investors are very interested in moving their business to more diversified fields such as crocodile culture, pearl culture, aquarium fish trades, etc. (Mostafizur et al., 2009). The study area was selected in Dhaka city because it is considered the hub of aquarium fish trade in Bangladesh. However, previous studies were done long ago, such as 22 varieties by Arif et al. (2018), 29 varieties by Alam et al. (2016), 17 varieties under 12 species by Galib et al. (2013), 25 species by Faruk (2012), 79 varieties under 46 species by Galib and Mohsin (2011), 30 species by Mostafizur et al. (2009), 12 species by Mohsin et al. (2007) and 25 species by Rahman (2005). The present study was conducted following some specific objectives- to know the types, availability, breeding status, and price.

## 2. Material and methods

The study was conducted at the Katabon aquarium fish market, Tajmahal road, Mohammadpur, Hatipool road, and Kachukhet, Mirpur in Dhaka city period of twelve (12) months from March 2018 to February 2019. Frequent field visits were made during the study period to study area for collection of primary data. The primary data were collected by a survey divided into their sub-divisions, such as eye observation, farm walk, and interview with a questionnaire. Forty different aquarium shops and 40 respondents of aquarium shopkeepers, 20 respondents of aquarium hobbyists, and 5 respondents of aquarium fish breeders were interviewed during the survey. Primary data and the fish species' identification for creating the checklist were cross-checked with secondary data such as journals, books, authentic online databases, online ornamental fish shops, and other published documents. A taxonomic study was used to prepare the checklist of aquarium fish. The availability of ornamental aquarium fish was determined by counting the numbers of individual species and varieties. Numeric data were analyzed using Microsoft Excel 2016. Textual data were formed with the help of Microsoft Word 2016.

## 3. Results and Discussion

The checklist consists of 270 aquarium fish varieties under 149 species, 115 genera and excluding 6 cross breeds (Table1).

**Table 1:** Checklist of aquarium fish in Bangladesh, according to their systematic position

Order	Family	Scientific name	Common name (English)	Habitat	Availability	Breeding status (Non-native fish)	Native and Non-native status	Price range (BDT/pair)
Cypriniformes	Apterotonidae	<i>Apterotonus albifrons</i>	Black ghost knife fish	FW	R	I	NN	850-1100
	Cyprinidae	<i>Balantiocheilos melanopte</i>	Silver shark	FW	C	I	NN	150-250
		<i>Puntigrus tetrazona</i>	Green tiger barb	FW	VR	I	NN	220-260
		<i>Puntigrus tetrazona</i>	Tiger barb	FW	VC	LB and I	NN	60-120
		<i>Puntigrus tetrazona</i>	Golden tiger barb	FW	R	I	NN	150-220

Order	Family	Scientific name	Common name (English)	Habitat	Availability	Breeding status (Non-native fish)	Native and Non-native status	Price range (BDT/pair)
		<i>Puntigrus tetrazona</i>	Albino tiger barb	FW	R	I	NN	180-250
		<i>Sahyadria denisonii</i>	Denison barb	FW	VR	I	NN	1100-1300
		<i>Barbonymus schwanenfeldii</i>	Tinfoil barb	FW	R	I	NN	220-380
		<i>Pethia nigrofasciata</i>	Ruby barb	FW	VR	I	NN	400-450
		<i>Puntius titteya</i>	Cherry barb	FW	VR	I	NN	160-180
		<i>Pethia conchonius</i>	Rosy barb	FW	C	LB and I	N	120-180
		<i>Danio rerio</i>	Zebra danio	FW	C	LB and I	NN	80-120
		<i>Devario sondhii</i>	Fireline devario	FW	VR	I	NN	350-400
		<i>Danio nigrofasciatus</i>	Spotted danio	FW	VC	LB and I	NN	90-120
		<i>Carassius auratus</i>	Black moor	FW	VC	LB and I	NN	80-450
		<i>Carassius auratus</i>	Bubble eye	FW	VR	I	NN	400-2000
		<i>Carassius auratus</i>	Calico	FW	C	LB and I	NN	80-300
		<i>Carassius auratus</i>	Celestine Eye	FW	R	I	NN	120-450
		<i>Carassius auratus</i>	Comet	FW	VC	LB and I	NN	80-350
		<i>Carassius auratus</i>	Fantail	FW	VC	LB and I	NN	80-750
		<i>Carassius auratus</i>	Veiltail	FW	C	LB and I	NN	180-450
		<i>Carassius auratus</i>	Lionhead	FW	C	LB and I	NN	120-550
		<i>Carassius auratus</i>	Oranda	FW	VC	LB and I	NN	200-450
		<i>Carassius auratus</i>	Redcap	FW	VC	LB and I	NN	150-450
		<i>Carassius auratus</i>	Ryukin	FW	C	LB and I	NN	250-650
		<i>Carassius auratus</i>	Pearl scale	FW	C	LB and I	NN	600-1500
		<i>Carassius auratus</i>	Shubunkin	FW	C	LB and I	NN	180-500
		<i>Cyprinus carpio</i>	Assorted koi carp	FW	VC	LB and I	NN	120-5000
		<i>Cyprinus carpio</i>	Tiger koi carp	FW	C	LB and I	NN	120-2000
		<i>Trigonostigma heteromorpha</i>	Harlequin rasbora	FW	VR	I	NN	250-450
		<i>Danio margaritatus</i>	Galaxy rasbora	FW	VR	I	NN	800-1200
		<i>Trigonostigma hengeli</i>	Glowlight rasbora	FW	R	I	NN	250-450
		<i>Epalzeorhynchus frenatus</i>	Albino shark	FW	R	I	NN	180-220
		<i>Epalzeorhynchus frenatus</i>	Rainbow shark	FW	VC	I	NN	120-140
		<i>Myxocyprinus asiaticus</i>	High fin shark	FW	VR	I	NN	3000-3500
		<i>Puntius denison</i>	Roseline shark	FW	VR	I	NN	800-1200
	Botiidae	<i>Acantopsis choirorhynchus</i>	Horse-face loach	FW	VR	I	NN	250-450
		<i>Chromobotia macracanthus</i>	Clown loach	FW	R	I	NN	600-650
		<i>Botia lohachata</i>	Y-loach	FW	R	I	N	180-350
		<i>Botia kubotai</i>	Burmese Border loach	FW	C	I	NN	250-550
		<i>Botia dario</i>	Bengal loach	FW	C	I	N	120-220
Siluriformes	Callichthyidae	<i>Corydoras aeneus</i>	Cory cat	FW	R	I	NN	400-450
		<i>Corydoras panda</i>	Panda corydoras	FW	R	I	NN	200-250
		<i>Corydoras julii</i>	Leopard corydoras	FW	R	I	NN	250-350
	Clariidae	<i>Clarias batrachus</i>	Albino catfish	FW	R	I	NN	120-150
	Pimelodidae	<i>Phractocephalus hemiolepis</i>	Redtail catfish	FW	R	I	NN	1800-5000
		<i>Pseudoplatystoma tigrinum</i>	Tiger Shovelnose	FW	R	I	NN	800-1000
	Loricariidae	<i>Hypostomus plecostomus</i>	Suckermouth catfish	FW	VC	I	NN	60-320
		<i>Otocinclus vittatus</i>	Dwarf suckers	FW	R	I	NN	400-550
	Pangasidae	<i>Pangasius hypophthalmus</i>	Tiger shark	FW	C	LB and I	NN	180-220
		<i>Pangasius hypophthalmus</i>	White tiger shark	FW	C	LB and I	NN	180-220
	Siluridae	<i>Kryptopterus bicirrh</i>	Glass catfish	FW	R	I	NN	850-1600
	Schilbeidae	<i>Phractocephalus hemiolepis</i>	Red-tailed catfish	FW	R	I	NN	650-950
Characiformes	Characidae	<i>Aphyocharax anisitsi</i>	Bloodfin tetra	FW	C	I	NN	450-650
		<i>Gymnocorymbus ternetzi</i>	Black skirt tetra	FW	R	I	NN	160-250
		<i>Hemigrammus bleheri</i>	Rummy nose tetra	FW	C	I	NN	200-220
		<i>Hyphessobrycon megalopterus</i>	Phantom tetra	FW	C	I	NN	130-150

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		<i>Aphyocharax rathbuni</i>	Rathbuni bloodfin tetra	FW	R	I	NN	600-700
		<i>Paracheirodon innesi</i>	Neon tetra	FW	C	LB and I	NN	100-150
		<i>Phenacogrammus interruptus</i>	Congo tetra	FW	VR	I	NN	700-800
		<i>Hyphessobrycon columbianus</i>	Columbian tetra	FW	R	I	NN	180-320
		<i>Hyphessobrycon amandae</i>	Ember tetra	FW	R	I	NN	150-180
		<i>Hyphessobrycon amandae</i>	Red ember tetra	FW	R	I	NN	160-250
		<i>Hemigrammus rodwayi</i>	Gold tetra	FW	R	I	NN	80-120
		<i>Hemigrammus rodwayi</i>	Gold light tetra	FW	R	I	NN	120-180
		<i>Hyphessobrycon pulchripinnis</i>	Lemon tetra	FW	R	I	NN	90-120
		<i>Hasemania nana</i>	Silver tip tetra	FW	R	I	NN	220-320
		<i>Paracheirodon axelrodi</i>	Cardinal tetra	FW	R	I	NN	180-250
		<i>Moenkhausia sanctaefilomenae</i>	Red eye tetra	FW	R	I	NN	150-180
		<i>Metynnis hypsauchen</i>	Silver dollar	FW	VC	I	NN	150-650
		<i>Carnegiella strigata</i>	Marbled hatcher fish	FW	R	I	NN	450-680
		<i>Piaractus brachypomus</i>	Pirapitinga	FW	VR	I	NN	600-800
		<i>Pygocentrus nattereri</i>	Red piranha	FW	VR	I	NN	400-1600
Osteoglossiformes	Osteoglossidae	<i>Osteoglossum bicirrhosum</i>	Silver arowana	FW	VR	I	NN	1500-8500
		<i>Scleropages formosus</i>	Golden or Asian arowana	FW	R	I	NN	20000-80000
		<i>Osteoglossum ferreirai</i>	Black arowana	FW	VR	I	NN	18000-40000
	Notopteridae	<i>Chitala ornata</i>	Clown knife fish	FW	VR	I	NN	650-850
	Mormyridae	<i>Gnathonemus petersii</i>	Elephant nose	FW	R	I	NN	950-2000
Atheriniformes	Melanotaeniidae	<i>Melanotaenia praecox</i>	Dwarf rainbowfish	FW	VR	I	NN	1500-2100
		<i>Iriatherina werneri</i>	Threadfin rainbowfish	FW	VR	I	NN	1600-2200
		<i>Melanotaenia boesemani</i>	Boeseman's rainbowfish	FW	VR	I	NN	1300-2300
Lepisosteiformes	Lepisosteidae	<i>Lepisosteus oculatus</i>	Spotted gar	FW	R	I	NN	500-800
		<i>Atractosteus spatula</i>	Alligator gar	FW	C	I	NN	250-600
Polypteriformes	Polypteridae	<i>Erpetoichthys calabaricus</i>	Reedfish	FW	VR	I	NN	650-800
Perciformes	Ambassidae	<i>Parambassis ranga</i>	Glass fish	FW	R	I	N	120-180
	Belontiidae	<i>Betta splendens</i>	Veiltail betta	FW	C	LB and I	NN	350-400
		<i>Betta splendens</i>	Delta tail betta fish	FW	VR	I	NN	600-700
		<i>Betta splendens</i>	Yellow butter fly betta	FW	VR	I	NN	1400-1600
		<i>Betta splendens</i>	Feather tail betta	FW	VR	I	NN	1600-1800
		<i>Betta splendens</i>	Placket betta	FW	R	I	NN	1100-1200
		<i>Betta splendens</i>	Comtail betta	FW	VR	I	NN	1300-1400
		<i>Betta splendens</i>	Rose-tail betta	FW	R	I	NN	1250-1400
		<i>Betta splendens</i>	Double tail betta	FW	R	I	NN	1000-1200
		<i>Betta splendens</i>	Half-tail betta	FW	VR	I	NN	1300-1400
		<i>Betta splendens</i>	Full-tail betta	FW	VC	LB and I	NN	1000-1200
		<i>Betta splendens</i>	Half-moon tail betta	FW	VR	I	NN	1250-1350
		<i>Betta splendens</i>	Full-moon tail betta	FW	VR	I	NN	1100-1200
		<i>Betta splendens</i>	Crown tail betta	FW	VC	LB and I	NN	450-550
		<i>Betta splendens</i>	Koi half-moon betta	FW	VR	I	NN	2200-2400
		<i>Betta splendens</i>	Spade betta	FW	VR	I	NN	1250-1400
	Channidae	<i>Channa bleheri</i>	Rainbow Snakehead	FW	VR	I	NN	5500-6000
	Badidae	<i>Dario dario</i>	Scarlet badis	FW	VR	I	NN	350-550
	Cichlidae	<i>Aequidens pulcher</i>	Blue acara	FW	VR	I	NN	220-3500

Order	Family	Scientific name	Common name (English)	Habitat	Availability	Breeding status (Non-native fish)	Native and Non-native status	Price range (BDT/pair)
		<i>Maylandia lombardoi</i>	Lombardoi mbuna cichlid	FW	VR	I	NN	600-800
		<i>Maylandia lombardoi</i>	Kenya cichlid	FW	VR	I	NN	950-1450
		<i>Cyphotilapia frontosa</i>	Humphead cichlid	FW	R	I	NN	600-1200
		<i>Trichromis salvini</i>	Yellow belly cichlid	FW	VR	I	NN	550-1250
		<i>Mikrogeophagus ramirezi</i>	Ram Cichlid	FW	C	LB and I	NN	950--1500
		<i>Pseudotropheus crabro</i>	Bumblebee Mouth brooder	FW	VR	I	NN	1000-1800
		<i>Pseudotropheus demasoni</i>	Demasoni	FW	VR	I	NN	1800-2500
		<i>Haplochromis nyererei</i>	Nyererei	FW	VR	I	NN	1500-2200
		<i>Sciaenochromis ahli</i>	Electric blue cichlid	FW	VR	I	NN	950-1250
		<i>Placidochromis electra</i>	Deepwater hap	FW	VR	I	NN	1500-2000
		<i>Placidochromis milomo</i>	Super VC-10 hap	FW	VR	I	NN	800-1500
		<i>Maylandia greshakei</i>	Ice blue cichlid	FW	VR	I	NN	1100-1900
		<i>Maylandia estherae</i>	Orange zebra cichlid	FW	VR	I	NN	400-1200
		<i>Nimbochromis venustus</i>	Venustus hap	FW	VR	I	NN	850-1150
		<i>Nimbochromis venustus</i>	Venustus cichlid	FW	VR	I	NN	750-1000
		<i>Cyrtocara moorii</i>	Blue dolphin cichlid	FW	C	LB and I	NN	1200-2000
		<i>Geophagus sp.</i>	Earth-eater	FW	VR	I	NN	1600-2000
		<i>Julidochromis transcriptus</i>	Julies	FW	VR	I	NN	1200-1800
		<i>Aulonocara sp.</i>	Sunshine peacock	FW	R	I	NN	350-1250
		<i>Labeotropheus fuelleborni</i>	Five color cichlid	FW	VR	I	NN	350-850
		<i>Heros Efasciatus</i>	Red spot severum	FW	R	I	NN	650-850
		<i>Astronotus ocellatus</i>	Golden oscar	FW	VR	I	NN	800-2500
		<i>Astronotus ocellatus</i>	Red oscar	FW	C	LB and I	NN	700-2000
		<i>Astronotus ocellatus</i>	Longfin oscar	FW	VR	I	NN	1200-4000
		<i>Astronotus ocellatus</i>	Albino tiger oscar	FW	C	LB and I	NN	700-2000
		<i>Astronotus ocellatus</i>	Albino red oscar	FW	C	LB and I	NN	700-2000
		<i>Astronotus ocellatus</i>	Albino oscar	FW	R	I	NN	700-2000
		<i>Boulenger moori</i>	Blue dolphin cichlid	FW	VR	I	NN	1200-1800
		<i>Cichlasoma citrinellum x C. synspilum</i>	Blood red parrot	FW	VR	I	NN	650-3000
		<i>Cichlasoma citrinellum x C. synspilum</i>	Green parrot	FW	VR	I	NN	800-3600
		<i>Cichlasoma citrinellum x C. synspilum</i>	Red heart shape parrot	FW	VR	I	NN	1000-4000
		<i>Cichlasoma citrinellum x C. synspilum</i>	Red love parrot	FW	C	LB and I	NN	450-2500
		<i>Cichlasoma citrinellum x C. synspilum</i>	Yellow love parrot	FW	C	LB and I	NN	450-2600
		<i>Cichlasoma citrinellum x C. synspilum</i>	White parrot	FW	VR	I	NN	550-2500
		<i>Melanochromis auratus</i>	Golden mbuna	FW	C	LB and I	NN	300-500
		<i>Pterophyllum scalare</i>	Black angel	FW	VC	LB and I	NN	50-550
		<i>Pterophyllum scalare</i>	Marble angel	FW	C	LB and I	NN	50-550
		<i>Pterophyllum scalare</i>	Sunset angel	FW	C	LB and I	NN	80-750
		<i>Pterophyllum scalare</i>	Koi angel	FW	C	LB and I	NN	80-700
		<i>Pterophyllum scalare</i>	Leopard angel	FW	R	I	NN	130-850
		<i>Pterophyllum scalare</i>	Veil-tail angel	FW	C	LB and I	NN	120-650
		<i>Pterophyllum scalare</i>	Blue angel	FW	R	I	NN	180-850
		<i>Pterophyllum scalare</i>	Zebra angel	FW	VC	LB and I	NN	60-600
		<i>Pterophyllum scalare</i>	Gold angel	FW	R	I	NN	100-800
		<i>Pterophyllum scalare</i>	Altum angel	FW	R	I	NN	120-750
		<i>Pterophyllum scalare</i>	Silver angel	FW	C	LB and I	NN	80-650
		<i>Pterophyllum scalare</i>	Albino angel	FW	VC	LB and I	NN	100-700
		<i>Symphysodon discus</i>	Brown discus	FW	VR	I	NN	1500-6000

Order	Family	Scientific name	Common name (English)	Habitat	Availability	Breeding status (Non-native fish)	Native and Non-native status	Price range (BDT/pair)
		<i>Symphysodon discus</i>	Turquoise blue discus	FW	C	LB and I	NN	2200-4800
		<i>Symphysodon discus</i>	Blue diamond discus	FW	VR	I	NN	1500-4500
		<i>Symphysodon discus</i>	Red Marlboro discus	FW	VR	I	NN	1500-5000
		<i>Symphysodon discus</i>	Brilliant blue discus	FW	R	I	NN	2200-4800
		<i>Symphysodon discus</i>	Red eagle discus	FW	R	I	NN	1800-5000
		<i>Symphysodon discus</i>	Ghost discus	FW	VR	I	NN	2500-6000
		<i>Symphysodon discus</i>	Pigeon blood discus	FW	C	LB and I	NN	2200-4500
		<i>Symphysodon discus</i>	Red turquoise discus	FW	VR	I	NN	2500-5000
		<i>Symphysodon discus</i>	Marble discus	FW	VR	I	NN	1900-4200
		<i>Symphysodon discus</i>	Tomato discus	FW	VR	I	NN	1400-4000
		<i>Symphysodon discus</i>	Red snake skin discus	FW	VR	I	NN	1500-4500
		<i>Symphysodon discus</i>	Golden pigeon discus	FW	C	LB and I	NN	900-3500
		<i>Symphysodon discus</i>	Red ruby discus	FW	R	I	NN	1500-4000
		<i>Symphysodon discus</i>	Yellow Marlboro discus	FW	R	I	NN	1800-5000
		<i>Symphysodon discus</i>	Red turquoise discus	FW	VR	I	NN	2000-4500
		<i>Symphysodon discus</i>	Red pearl pigeon discus	FW	R	I	NN	1600-4500
		<i>Symphysodon discus</i>	Pigeon blood snake skin discus	FW	VR	I	NN	1500-5500
		<i>Symphysodon discus</i>	Checker board discus	FW	VC	LB and I	NN	750-3500
		<i>Symphysodon discus</i>	Golden pearl discus	FW	VR	I	NN	1300-4500
		<i>Symphysodon discus</i>	White scorpion discus	FW	VR	I	NN	1000-4000
		<i>Symphysodon discus</i>	Red brown discus	FW	R	I	NN	900-3500
		<i>Symphysodon discus</i>	White pigeon redline discus	FW	R	I	NN	800-4000
		<i>Symphysodon discus</i>	Snow white discus	FW	R	I	NN	1200-4500
		<i>Symphysodon discus</i>	Red white diamond	FW	VR	I	NN	1000-3500
		<i>Symphysodon discus</i>	Yellow- white diamond	FW	R	I	NN	1500-4000
		<i>Symphysodon discus</i>	Red melon	FW	C	LB and I	NN	1200-4500
	Gobiidae	<i>Brachygobius xanthozonu</i>	Bumblebee goby	FW	VR	I	NN	500-650
	Helostomatidae	<i>Helostoma temmincki</i>	Kissing gourami	FW	C	LB and I	NN	180-2000
		<i>Trichogaster pectoralis</i>	Snakeskin gourami	FW	VR	I	NN	80-2000
		<i>Colisa lalia</i>	Dwarf gourami	FW	VR	I	N	200-220
		<i>Colisa sota</i>	Honey gourami	FW	C	LB and I	NN	120-140
		<i>Sphaerichthys osphronemoides</i>	Chocolate gourami	FW	VR	I	NN	1700-2200
		<i>Osphronemus goramy</i>	Giant gourami	FW	VR	I	NN	1500-3500
		<i>Trichogaster leeri</i>	Pearl gourami	FW	C	LB and I	NN	220-380
		<i>Trichogaster trichopterus</i>	Blue gourami	FW	VC	LB and I	NN	180-260
		<i>Trichogaster trichopterus</i>	Golden gourami	FW	C	LB and I	NN	180-280
	Poeciliidae	<i>Poecilia reticulata</i>	Multicolor guppy	FW	C	LB and I	NN	40-80
		<i>Poecilia reticulata</i>	Sail fin guppy	FW	C	LB and I	NN	200-300
		<i>Poecilia reticulata</i>	Blue mosaic guppy	FW	C	LB and I	NN	350-500

Order	Family	Scientific name	Common name (English)	Habitat	Availability	Breeding status (Non-native fish)	Native and Non-native status	Price range (BDT/pair)
		<i>Poecilia reticulata</i>	Tuxedo blue dragon half-moon guppy	FW	VR	I	NN	100-200
		<i>Poecilia reticulata</i>	Half black yellow guppy	FW	R	I	NN	180-220
		<i>Poecilia reticulata</i>	Tuxedo white high dorsal guppy	FW	R	I	NN	250-300
		<i>Poecilia reticulata</i>	Half black blue guppy	FW	VR	I	NN	150-220
		<i>Poecilia reticulata</i>	Albino blue tail guppy	FW	VC	LB and I	NN	160-200
		<i>Poecilia reticulata</i>	Blue eagle guppy	FW	VR	I	NN	400-500
		<i>Poecilia reticulata</i>	Red lace guppy	FW	C	LB and I	NN	1000-1200
		<i>Poecilia reticulata</i>	Yellow platinum guppy	FW	R	I	NN	100-250
		<i>Poecilia reticulata</i>	Yellow king cobra guppy	FW	VR	I	NN	250-300
		<i>Poecilia reticulata</i>	Elephant ear guppy	FW	VR	I	NN	900-1000
		<i>Poecilia reticulata</i>	Yellow galaxy guppy	FW	VC	LB and I	NN	250-300
		<i>Poecilia reticulata</i>	Blue neon guppy	FW	R	I	NN	150-200
		<i>Poecilia reticulata</i>	Full pink guppy	FW	VR	I	NN	500-600
		<i>Poecilia reticulata</i>	Purple mosaic guppy	FW	R	I	NN	350-500
		<i>Poecilia reticulata</i>	Blue lace guppy	FW	VC	LB and I	NN	150-220
		<i>Poecilia reticulata</i>	Full black guppy	FW	R	I	NN	200-250
		<i>Poecilia reticulata</i>	Platinum half red sakura guppy	FW	R	I	NN	180-300
		<i>Poecilia reticulata</i>	Full red guppy	FW	R	I	NN	300-400
		<i>Poecilia reticulata</i>	Moscow guppy	FW	VC	LB and I	NN	80-160
		<i>Poecilia sphenops</i>	Balloon molly (Golden)	FW	C	LB and I	NN	120-140
		<i>Poecilia sphenops</i>	Balloon molly (White)	FW	C	LB and I	NN	120-140
		<i>Poecilia sphenops</i>	Black molly	FW	C	LB and I	NN	120-130
		<i>Poecilia sphenops</i>	Orange sailfin molly	FW	C	LB and I	NN	100-160
		<i>Poecilia sphenops</i>	Golden calico sailfin molly	FW	C	LB and I	NN	120-180
		<i>Poecilia sphenops</i>	Golden dust molly	FW	C	LB and I	NN	200-300
		<i>Poecilia sphenops</i>	Silver sailfin molly	FW	VC	LB and I	NN	120-180
		<i>Poecilia sphenops</i>	Mixed color molly	FW	VC	LB and I	NN	120-130
		<i>Poecilia sphenops</i>	Lyre-tail molly	FW	C	LB and I	NN	60-80
		<i>Poecilia sphenops</i>	White molly	FW	VC	LB and I	NN	80-200
		<i>Xiphophorus helleri</i>	Mickey mouse sword tail	FW	C	LB and I	NN	120-180
		<i>Xiphophorus helleri</i>	Koi sword tail	FW	C	LB and I	NN	100-160
		<i>Xiphophorus helleri</i>	Double tail sword tail	FW	C	LB and I	NN	180-250
		<i>Xiphophorus helleri</i>	Hi-fin sword tail	FW	C	LB and I	NN	120-220
		<i>Xiphophorus maculatus</i>	Bumble bee platy	FW	C	LB and I	NN	80-180
		<i>Xiphophorus maculatus</i>	Hi-fin platy	FW	C	LB and I	NN	120-200
		<i>Xiphophorus maculatus</i>	Wagtail platy	FW	C	LB and I	NN	120-150
		<i>Xiphophorus maculatus</i>	Tuxedo platy	FW	C	LB and I	NN	90-160
		<i>Xiphophorus maculatus</i>	Sunset platy	FW	C	LB and I	NN	120-180
Myliobatiformes	Potamotrygonidae	<i>Potamotrygon motoro</i>	Ocellate river stingray	FW	VR	I	NN	15000-25000

Order	Family	Scientific name	Common name (English)	Habitat	Availability	Breeding status (Non-native fish)	Native and Non-native status	Price range (BDT/pair)
Cyprinodontiformes	Aplocheilidae	<i>Pachypanchax playfairii</i>	Golden panchax	FW	VR	I	NN	300-400
Perciformes	Scatophagidae	<i>Scatophagus argus</i>	Spotted scats	BW	VR	I	NN	180-350
	Monodactylidae	<i>Monodactylus argenteus</i>	Malayan angel	BW	VR	I	NN	300-600
	Toxotidae	<i>Toxotes jaculatrix</i>	Banded archerfish	BW	VR	I	NN	1500-2100
	Cichlidae	<i>Etroplus maculatus</i>	Orange chromides	BW	VR	I	NN	950-1500
Perciformes	Pomacentridae	<i>Amphiprion clarkia</i>	Yellowtail clownfish	M	VR	I	NN	2500-5000
		<i>Amphiprion frenatus</i>	Tomato clownfish	M	VR	I	NN	2000-4500
		<i>Amphiprion tricolor</i>	Maroon clownfish	M	VR	I	NN	3500-6500
		<i>Amphiprion sebae</i>	Sebae clownfish	M	VR	I	NN	3000-7000
		<i>Amphiprion ocellaris</i>	Clown anemonefish	M	VR	I	NN	2000-4500
		<i>Amphiprion akallopisos</i>	Skunk clownfish	M	VR	I	NN	5500-6000
		<i>Chromis viridis</i>	Blue green damselfish	M	VR	I	NN	5000-5500
		<i>Chromis analis</i>	Yellow chromis	M	VR	I	NN	950-1900
		<i>Microspathodon chrysurus</i>	Yellowtail damselfish	M	VR	I	NN	1200-2000
		<i>Pomacentrus coelestis</i>	Neon damselfish	M	VR	I	NN	1550-3200
		<i>Amblyglyphidodon leucogaster</i>	Yellowbelly damselfish	M	VR	I	NN	1050-2100
		<i>Neoglyphidodon crossi</i>	Cross' damsel	M	VR	I	NN	1400-2800
		<i>Chrysiptera parasema</i>	Goldtail demoiselle	M	VR	I	NN	1600-3200
		<i>Pygoplites diacanthus</i>	Regal angelfish	M	VR	I	NN	6500-13000
	Acanthuridae	<i>Zebrasoma flavescens</i>	Yellow tang	M	VR	I	NN	2800-5600
		<i>Zebrasoma velifer</i>	Sailfin tang	M	VR	I	NN	7000-14000
		<i>Ctenochaetus strigosus</i>	Spotted surgeonfish	M	VR	I	NN	6500-10500
	Labridae	<i>Acanthurus xanthopterus</i>	Yellowfin tang	M	VR	I	NN	2500-5200
		<i>Pseudocheilinus hexataenia</i>	Sixline wrasse	M	VR	I	NN	3000-6000
	Siganidae	<i>Siganus vulpinus</i>	Foxface	M	VR	I	NN	6000-12000
	Chaetodontidae	<i>Chaetodon vagabundus</i>	Vagabond butterflyfish	M	VR	I	NN	3500-6500
		<i>Chaetodon rafflesii</i>	Latticed butterflyfish	M	VR	I	NN	3000-6000
		<i>Chaetodon trifasciatus</i>	Melon butterflyfish	M	VR	I	NN	5500-10500
	Blenniidae	<i>Enchelyurus flavipes</i>	Yellowfin blenny	M	VR	I	NN	2000-4000
		<i>Ecsenius bicolor</i>	Bicolor blenny	M	VR	I	NN	2000-4000
	Gobiidae	<i>Cryptocentrus cinctus</i>	Yellow prawn-goby	M	VR	I	NN	1800-3600
Serranidae	<i>Pseudanthias dispar</i>	Dispar Anthias	M	VR	I	NN	4400-8400	
Pomacanthidae	<i>Centropyge bicolor</i>	Bicolor angelfish	M	VR	I	NN	4400-7500	
	<i>Centropyge tibicen</i>	Keyhole angelfish	M	VR	I	NN	4200-7000	
	<i>Centropyge nox</i>	Midnight angelfish	M	VR	I	NN	5200-9500	
	<i>Centropyge potteri</i>	Russet angelfish	M	VR	I	NN	3700-6500	
	<i>Centropyge eibli</i>	Black tail angelfish	M	VR	I	NN	5500-12000	
	<i>Pomacanthus imperator</i>	Emperor angelfish	M	VR	I	NN	7000-15000	
	<i>Pomacanthus navarchus</i>	Bluegirdled angelfish	M	VR	I	NN	5500-12000	
	Pseudochromidae	<i>Pictichromis porphyria</i>	Magenta dottyback	M	VR	I	NN	1500-3500



Order	Family	Scientific name	Common name (English)	Habitat	Availability	Breeding status (Non-native fish)	Native and Non-native status	Price range (BDT/pair)
		<i>Pictichromis paccagnellae</i>	Royal dotyback	M	VR	I	NN	6000-7000

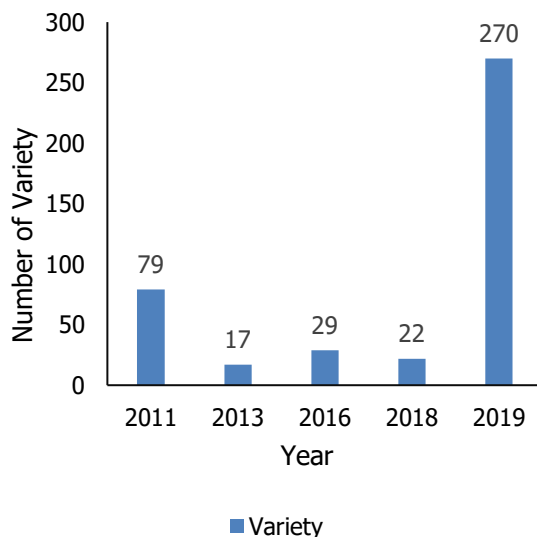
(VC= Very common, C=Common, R=Rear, VR=Very rear, LB=Locally breed and I=Imported, FW= Freshwater, BW= Brackish water, M= Marine, N=Native, NN=Non-native)

The number of fish variety, species, genera, family, and order of aquarium fishes recorded in the present study is higher than in previous studies (Table 2).

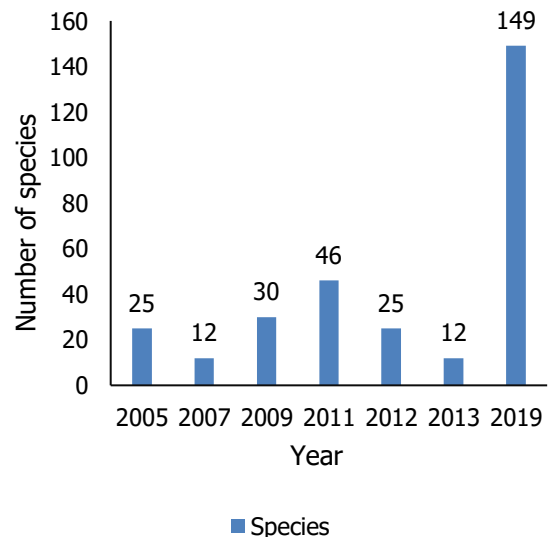
**Table 2:** The number of fish variety, species, genera, family, and order of recorded aquarium fishes mentioned in previous studies and the current study.

Reference	Area	Year	Variety	Species	Genera	Family	Order
Rahman	Dhaka	2005	-	25	-	-	-
Mohsin <i>et al.</i>	Rajshahi	2007	-	12	-	-	-
Mostafizur <i>et al.</i>	Khulna	2009	-	30	-	-	-
Galib and Mohsin	Dhaka	2011	79	46	42	18	5
Faruk <i>et al.</i>	Dhaka	2012	-	25	-	-	-
Galib <i>et al.</i>	Jessore	2013	17	12	-	7	3
Alam <i>et al.</i>	Barisal	2016	29	-	-	12	6
Arif <i>et al.</i>	Sylhet	2018	22	-	-	10	4
Current Study	Dhaka	2019	270	149	115	39	10

Comparing the number of variety and species between different previous studies and the current study is shown in (Figure 1 and Figure 2) below. Table 1 and Figure 1, Figure 2 shows that the number of variety and species is much higher in Dhaka than in other areas (Rajshahi, Khulna, Jessore, Barisal, and Sylhet).



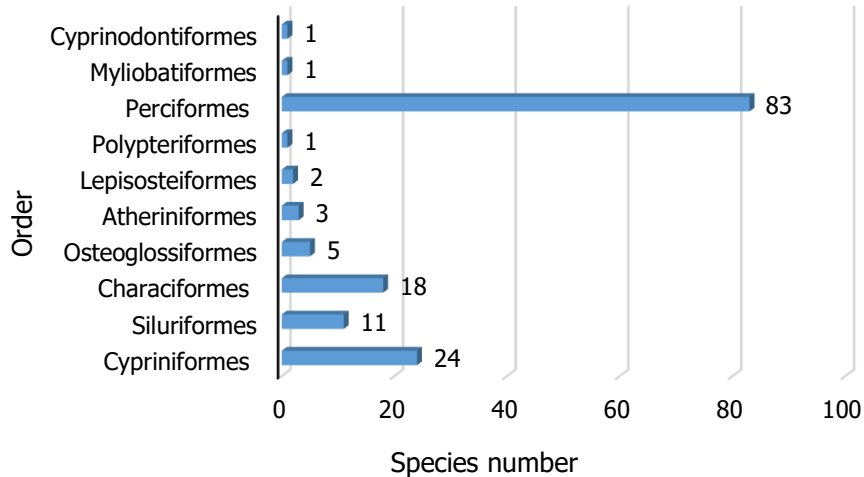
**Figure 1:** The number of variety of previous studies and the present study



**Figure 2:** The number of species of previous studies and the present study

Considering the number of species maximum 83 (55.70%) was found under order Perciformes followed by Cypriniformes 24 (16.10%), Characiformes 18 (12.08%), Siluriformes 11 (7.38%), Osteoglossiformes 05 (3.35%), Atheriniformes 03 (2.01%), Lepisosteiformes 02 (1.34%), Polypteriformes 01 (0.6%), Myliobatiformes 01 (0.67%), Cyprinodontiformes 01 (0.67%) (Figure 3)

and only 6 crossbreeds were recorded under Perciformes. Cypriniformes are dominant in Barisal (Alam *et al.*, 2016), and Perciformes is dominant in Sylhet (Arif *et al.* 2018). On the other hand, Cypriniformes is also dominant in Jessore (Galib *et al.*, 2013).



**Figure 3:** Number of aquarium fish species within the order

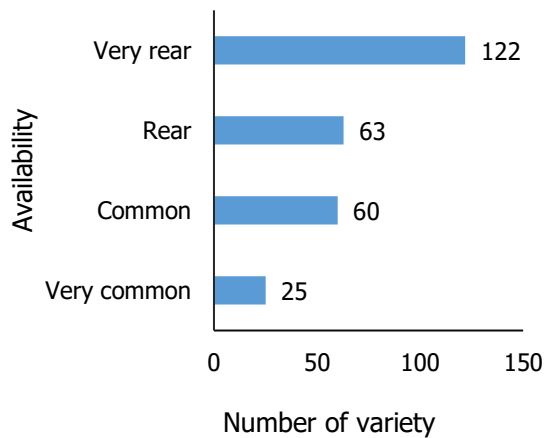
Recorded various aquarium fish species are included within three aquatic environments, such as freshwater, brackish water, and marine water. The number of aquarium fishes (varieties, species, genera, breeds) is given in Table 3. Except for the present study, no marine and brackish water aquarium fish were recorded in the previous studies.

**Table 3:** Number of recorded fish varieties, species, genera, and crossbreeds of the present study

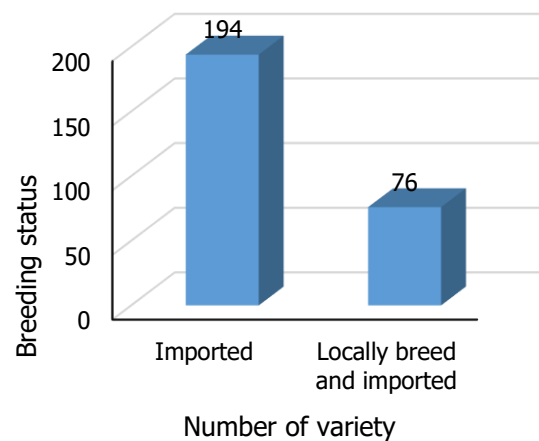
Aquatic environment	Number of varieties	Number of species	Number of genera	Number of crossbreeds
Freshwater	230	109	91	6
Brackish water	4	4	4	0
Marine	36	36	20	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>6</b>

During the survey, only 5 native wild fish species were found as an aquarium fish. According to the variety, they are categorized into 4 categories such as very rear, rear, common, and very common. During the study maximum number of varieties were very rear followed by rear, common and very common which is given in (Figure 4).

On the basis of breeding status of the species they are divided into 2 types such as imported, locally breed and imported. During the study major number of species were imported followed by locally breed and imported which is given in (Figure 5). Galib (2010) stated that, artificial breeding techniques of at least 17 varieties of exotic ornamental fishes have been developed by amateur fish breeders.

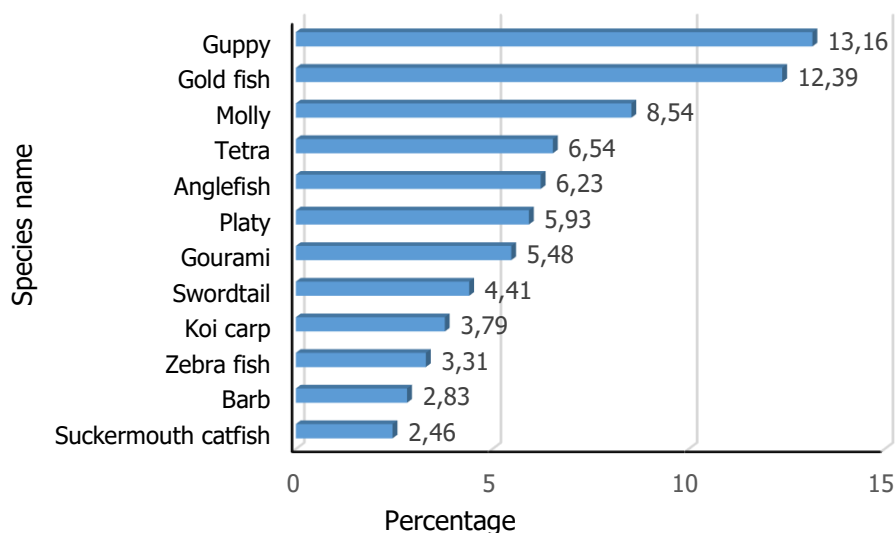


**Figure 4:** Categories of various aquarium fish variety according to the availability



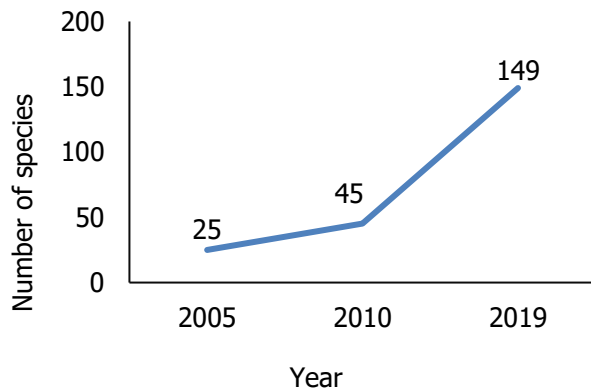
**Figure 5:** Breeding status of various aquarium fish variety

During the study most popular and highly contributed species in the surveyed shops were guppy (13.16%) followed by goldfish (12.39%), molly (8.54%), tetra (6.54%), angelfish (6.23%), platy (5.93%), gourami (5.48%), swordtail (4.41%), koi carp (3.79%), zebra fish (3.31%), barb (2.83%), suckermouth catfish (2.46%). In previous study according to consumer demand the most demandable aquarium fish species were goldfish, comet fish, koi carp, angle fish, platy, guppy, fighter fish, parrot fish and discus by Faruk *et al.* (2012).

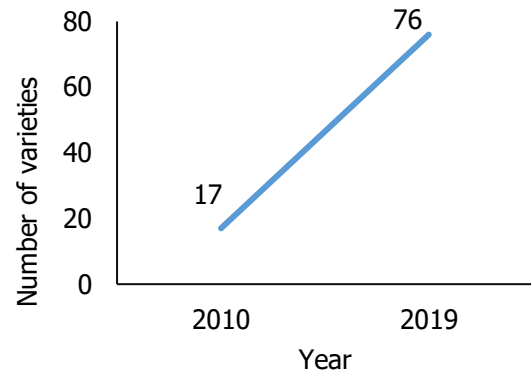


**Figure 6:** Top twelve popular (common) aquarium fish species

The number of aquarium fish species, aquarium shops, aquarium fish breeders and hobbits have increased immensely due to the profitability for traders and acceptability by the aquarists.



**Figure 7:** Increasing tendency of number of aquarium fish species over the years



**Figure 8:** Increasing number of locally breed aquarium fish varieties over the years

During the study period 149 aquarium fish species are recorded which is 5.96 times in last 15 years (Rahman 2005, 25 species) and 3.31 times in last 10 years (Galib 2010, 45 species) (Figure 7). During the study it was recorded that 76 varieties of aquarium fish under 23 order were bred by local aquarium breeders and farms (Figure 8). On the other hand, according to Galib (2010), artificial breeding techniques of at least 17 varieties of exotic ornamental fishes have been developed by amateur fish breeders. According to present findings it is clearly indicated that the number of varieties as well species of native non-native ornamental aquarium fish is highly increased rapidly. Moreover, diversity of the habitat and number of locally breed non-native species are raised as well. It is concluded that the native and non-native ornamental aquarium fish breeding and keeping practice (hobby and business) is becoming a potential sector in Bangladesh.

## Conclusion

Conclusion of this study is the provision of different types of feed significantly affect the level of gonadal maturity and fecundity of giant shrimp parent (*Macrobrachium rosenbergii*). The more effective treatment The more effective treatment in giving different types of feed to the level of gonadal maturity and fecundity of broodstock parent is by feeding squid (*Loligo sp.*) Giving the best value at the gonad maturity level of 10 tails at the gonad mature speed. 2-6 days and the average fecundity of broodstock parent produced  $28,846 \pm 4925.35$ .

## Acknowledgement

We want to express special thanks of gratitude to all the vendors and those who are connected with this sector for cooperating with us. We also want to acknowledge the researchers of the Department of Fisheries, the University of Rajshahi, for their excellent suggestions throughout the investigation.

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