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MORPHO-BIOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE FISH TRİPLOPHYSA STRAUCHİ INHABITING IN THE RIVER “ISFAYRAMSOY”

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The Syrdarya, originating in the Fergana Valley, is formed as a result of the confluence of the Norin and Karadarya rivers. A number of rivers and streams (Aksuv, Khojabakirgon, Isfara, Sokh, Shakhimardon, Isfayramsoy, Aravonsoy, Akbora) flow from the northern slopes of the Alai ridge, flowing into the basin of the upper Syrdarya. Isfayramsoy is formed by the confluence of the Tegirmach and Surmetan rivers on the territory of Kyrgyzstan, fed by ice and snow at an altitude of 4000 m of the Alai ridge.

The first scientific studies of the ichthyofauna of the Syrdarya basin date back to the 19th century. The first studies of the ichthyofauna living in the upper reaches of the Syrdarya were carried out by N. A. Severov and A. A. Kushakevich in 1868-1870, further studies by L. S. Berg (1948-1949); G. V. Nikolsky (1933, 1940); F. A. Turdakov (1952, 1963); V.A. Maksunov (1968); G . TO Kamilov (1964, 1965); It was carried out by M. Muhammadiev (1972, 1985) and others.

Objective and methods of research. One of the most common fish species in mountain rivers like Isfayramsoy is the *spotted sloth fish* (triplophysa strauchii), belonging to the genus Triplophysa. Triplophysa strauchii belongs to the family Nemacheilidae . Today this fish is found in several rivers of Kazakhstan, China, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan and is found in their tributaries. [1, 2].

The length of T. strauchi reaches 21 cm [3]. The total body length of T. strauchii caught in Isfayramsoy ranges from 102 to 139 mm, with an average of 116.9 mm; Body weight ranged from 9 g to 21 g, with an average of 13 g. The ventral fins of T. strauchii reach the anus. There are rows of small dark spots on the shoulder and caudal fins. The dorsal fin consists of (D) - III 8, Anal fin (A) - III 5, Pectoral fin (P) - I 12, Pelvic fin (V) - I 8 and Caudal fin (C) - II 11 rays. The height of the dorsal fin is shorter than the height of the body, measured from the base of the dorsal fin, the pectoral fins are longer than the pelvic fins. Head average is 17.6 % body length. The width of the head (59.4) is almost equal to the height of the back of the head (55.6), and its length exceeds half the length (20.6). The eyes are relatively large, the interorbital distance is shorter than the postorbital distance by 45 (*47.2-44*). Predorsal length of the total body length is 43.7 (*42.4-45.4*)%, preanal length 59.2 (*57.6 - 59.7*)%, head 17.6 (*15.7 - 19.1*)%. The width of the head exceeds half the length of the head (table 1).

Table 1.

Morphometric parameters of black fish (Triplophysa strauchii) caught in Isfayramsoy.

In percent of head length	min	Max	SD
Head length(mm)	50	63.3	55.65
Head depth at nape (HDN)	40	52	46.51
Head depth at eye (HDE)	55.5	63.1	59 47

Maximum head width (HW)	41.6	48	44.85
Snout length (SNL)	12	16.6	14,37
Eye Diameter (ED)	25	36.3	29.43
Interocular distance (IOW)	41.3	47.6	45.03
Postorbital length (POL)	50	63.3	55.65
In percent of standard length			
Standard length mm	102	139	116.9
Head length	15.7	19.1	17.6
Body maximum height (BM)	12.2	15.4	13.6
Body width maximum (BWM)	9.6	14.1	11.8
Predorsal length (PRD)	40.8	46	43.7
Postdorsal length (PSD)	26.6	33.8	30.1
Pre-pelvic length (PPL)	39.8	47.2	44
Preanal length (PRA)	57.1	62.7	59.2
Dorsal fin length	14	17.2	15.3
Dorsal fin base length	7.8	10	8.7
Anal fin length	8.6	12.5	11.6
Pectoral fin length	13.2	15.2	14.2
Pelvic fin length	11.2	13.7	12.6
Caudal-fin length	15.1	17.6	15.9
Pectoral-pelvic distance	25.9	31.1	27.8
Pelvic-anal distance	14.9	17.1	15.8

Conclusion. The morphology, morphometric dimensions of the body structure and some biological features of the spotted sloth fish (Triplophysa strauchii) caught in Isfayramsoy, which flows through the Fergana Valley, were studied.

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ANALYZES ON THE DISTRIBUTION OF *PHLOMIS REGELII* POPOV (LAMIACEAE

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Introduction. The genus *Phlomis* L. is one of the largest genera of the Lamiaceae family. The genus *Phlomis* has a wide distribution from East China through Eurasia and the Mediterranean to Portugal and Morocco. C.Moench recognizes many morphological characters of the species belonging to the genus *Phlomis* and considers that there are enough morphological differences to