

## **ABSTRACT**

African suckermouth catfishes (Mochokidae: *Chiloglanis*) occur in freshwater throughout tropical Africa. Specimens from all major drainages across Kenya were collected over three field seasons. Here we present a phylogeny inferred from both mitochondrial cytochrome b (cyt b) and introns of the nuclear Growth Hormone gene (GH). The phylogeny inferred from introns is largely congruent with the results from an analysis of cyt b. The length and variability of GH introns make them ideal species level nuclear markers without the problem of introgression commonly encountered with mitochondrial genes. This analysis confirmed the presence of two previously known undescribed *Chiloglanis* species and also suggests the presence of previously unknown diversity within the Athi River system. The resulting phylogeny also indicates the presence of two separate lineages within *C. brevibarbis*. The historical biogeography of *Chiloglanis* within Kenya is discussed. The utility of GH intron for species level phylogenies of Siluriformes is compared to that in other groups.