1 Native Range and Status in the United States

Native Range
From Seegers et al. (2003):

“Athi and Tana River systems (lower reaches) [Kenya]”

From Froese and Pauly (2018):

“Africa: within the drainage basin of the Tana and Galana rivers to which it is possibly confined [Kenya and Tanzania]. The record of *Labeo gregorii* from the Rovuma river [sic] is based upon a misidentification.”

From Getahun and Vreven (2010):

“It is found in Juba (Wabishebelle-Benadir), Somalia”
Status in the United States
No records of *Labeo gregorii* in the United States were found. No information on trade of *L. gregorii* in the United States was found.

Means of Introductions in the United States
No records of *Labeo gregorii* in the United States were found.

Remarks
No additional remarks.

2 Biology and Ecology

Taxonomic Hierarchy and Taxonomic Standing
According to Eschmeyer et al. (2018), *Labeo gregorii* (Günther 1894) is the current valid name for this species; it is also the original name for this species.

From ITIS (2018):

“Kingdom Animalia
  Subkingdom Bilateria
    Infrakindom Deuterostomia
      Phylum Chordata
        Subphylum Vertebrata
          Infraphylum Gnathostomata
            Superclass Actinopterygii
              Class Teleostei
                Superorder Ostariophysi
                  Order Cypriniformes
                    Superfamily Cyprinoidea
                      Family Cyprinidae
                        Genus *Labeo*
                          Species *Labeo gregorii* (Günther 1894)”

Size, Weight, and Age Range
From Seegers et al. (2003):

“23.1 cm TL”

From Whitehead (1960):

“[…], *Labeo gregorii*, the adults of which may attain ¾ lb. in weight.”
Environment
From Froese and Pauly (2018):

“Freshwater; benthopelagic.”

Climate/Range
From Froese and Pauly (2018):

“Tropical”

Distribution Outside the United States
Native
From Seegers et al. (2003):

“Athi and Tana River systems (lower reaches) [Kenya]”

From Froese and Pauly (2018):

“Africa: within the drainage basin of the Tana and Galana rivers to which it is possibly confined [Kenya and Tanzania]. The record of *Labeo gregorii* from the Rovuma river [*sic*] is based upon a misidentification.”

From Getahun and Vreven (2010):

“It is found in Juba (Wabishebelle-Benadir), Somalia”

Introduced
No records of introductions of *Labeo gregorii* were found.

Means of Introduction Outside the United States
No records of introductions of *Labeo gregorii* were found.

Short Description
From Fowler (1930):

“Depth $\frac{3}{4}$; head $\frac{4}{3}$, width $\frac{2}{4}$; snout $\frac{3}{2}$; eye $\frac{2}{5}$, $\frac{1}{3}$ in snout, $\frac{1}{5}$ in inter-orbital; mouth width $\frac{2}{3}$ in head; small barbel $\frac{3}{2}$ in eye; interorbital 2 in head, broadly convex; suborbitals narrow. Lower gill rakers 50? short slender points, $\frac{1}{2}$ in gill filaments, which $\frac{1}{6}$ in eye. Teeth 2, 4, 5-?, grinding surfaces moderate. Scales 35 + 3 in lateral line; 6 above, 5 below, 10 predorsal; small scales on chest; 12 basal radiating striae, 59 apical, circuli fine. D. III, 11, I, simple rays flexible, first branched ray 1 in head; A. III, 5, I, first branched ray $\frac{1}{3}$; caudal peduncle depth $\frac{1}{5}$; pectoral $\frac{1}{5}$; ventral $\frac{1}{5}$; caudal (damaged) $\frac{2}{5}$ in combined head and body to caudal base, forked. Back deep
brown, paler below and on fins, though dorsal and caudal with dusky [sic]. On back pale streak down each series of scales medianly and longitudinally.”

**Biology**
From Whitehead (1960):

“*Labeo gregorii* and the two species of *Barbus* and *Synodontis* also ascend such streams, but spawn in the *ziwas* themselves, or in lakes.”

**Human Uses**
From Mireri et al. (2008):

“Lakes Shakababo and Kongolola have relatively clear waters and among the fish species that made up the 82 tonnes caught in 1991, were ‘Barabara’ (*Oreochromis mossambicus*), ‘Chokole’ (*Synodontis zambesiensis*), ‘Pawa’ (*Mormyrus* sp.), ‘Pumi’ (*Clarias mossambicus*), ‘Borode’ (*Labeo gregorii*), ‘Kamongo’ (*Protopterus amphibius*) and Mkunga’ (*Anguilla mossambicus*).”

**Diseases**
No information on parasites or pathogens of *Labeo gregorii* was found.

**Threat to Humans**
From Froese and Pauly (2018):

“Harmless”

**3 Impacts of Introductions**

No records of introductions of *Labeo gregorii* were found.
4 Global Distribution

Figure 1. Known global distribution of *Labeo gregorii*. Location is in Kenya. Map from GBIF Secretariat (2018).

Figure 2. Known global distribution of *Labeo gregorii*. Locations are in Kenya. Map from Froese and Pauly (2018).

The species is also reported from Somalia and Tanzania, but no georeferenced locations are available.

5 Distribution Within the United States

No records of *Labeo gregorii* in the United States were found.
6 Climate Matching

Summary of Climate Matching Analysis

The climate match for *Labeo gregorii* was generally low. There were small areas of medium match in southern Texas, along the southern Pacific Coast, and in eastern Washington. The Climate 6 score (Sanders et al. 2014; 16 climate variables; Euclidean distance) for the contiguous United States was 0.000, low. The range for a low climate match is from 0.000 to 0.005, inclusive. None of the states in the contiguous United States had a high or medium individual climate score.

Figure 3. RAMP (Sanders et al. 2014) source map showing weather stations in Kenya selected as source locations (red) and non-source locations (gray) for *Labeo gregorii* climate matching. Source locations from Froese and Pauly (2018), and GBIF Secretariat (2018).
Figure 4. Map of RAMP (Sanders et al. 2014) climate matches for *Labeo gregorii* in the contiguous United States based on source locations reported by Froese and Pauly (2018), and GBIF Secretariat (2018). 0 = Lowest match, 10 = Highest match.

The High, Medium, and Low Climate match Categories are based on the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Climate 6: Proportion of (Sum of Climate Scores 6-10) / (Sum of total Climate Scores)</th>
<th>Climate Match Category</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.000 ≤ X &lt; 0.005</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.005 ≤ X &lt; 0.103</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≥ 0.103</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7 Certainty of Assessment

The certainty of assessment for *Labeo gregorii* is low. There is minimal information available for this species. No records of introductions were found.
8 Risk Assessment

Summary of Risk to the Contiguous United States

Gregori’s Labeo (*Labeo gregorii*) is a freshwater fish native to eastern Africa. It is part of the commercial fishery in its native range. The history of invasiveness is uncertain. No records of introductions were found. The climate match is low. Most of the contiguous United States had a low match but there were a few small areas of medium match. The certainty of assessment is low. The overall risk assessment category is uncertain.

Assessment Elements

- History of Invasiveness (Sec. 3): Uncertain
- Climate Match (Sec. 6): Low
- Certainty of Assessment (Sec. 7): Low
- Remarks/Important additional information: No additional information.
- Overall Risk Assessment Category: Uncertain

9 References

Note: The following references were accessed for this ERSS. References cited within quoted text but not accessed are included below in Section 10.


10 References Quoted But Not Accessed

Note: The following references are cited within quoted text within this ERSS, but were not accessed for its preparation. They are included here to provide the reader with more information.