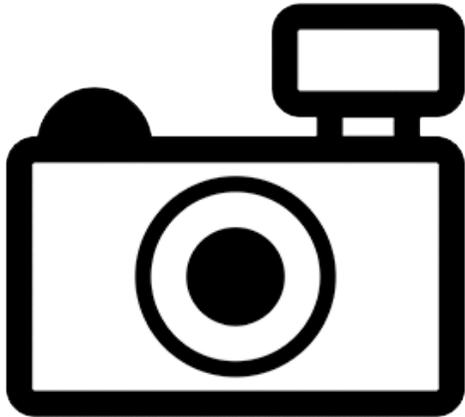


***Ammoglanis amapaensis* (a catfish, no common name)**

Ecological Risk Screening Summary

U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, March 2015
Revised, September 2017, October 2017
Web Version, 8/21/2018



No Photo Available

1 Native Range and Status in the United States

Native Range

From Eschmeyer et al. (2017):

“Distribution: Rios Amapari, Araguari and Jari basins, Estado do Amapá, Brazil.”

Status in the United States

No records of *Ammoglanis amapaensis* in the wild or in trade in the United States were found.

The Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission has listed the parasitic catfish *A. amapaensis* as a prohibited species. Prohibited nonnative species (FFWCC 2018), “are considered to be dangerous to the ecology and/or the health and welfare of the people of Florida. These species are not allowed to be personally possessed or used for commercial activities.”

Means of Introductions in the United States

No records of *Ammoglanis amapaensis* in the wild United States were found.

Remarks

Ammoglanis amapaensis is on the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission's Prohibited Species List (FFWCC 2018).

2 Biology and Ecology

Taxonomic Hierarchy and Taxonomic Standing

According to Eschmeyer et al. (2017), *Ammoglanis amapaensis* Mattos, Costa & Gama 2008 is the valid name for this species. It is also the original name.

From Froese and Pauly (2015b):

“Kingdom Animalia
Phylum Chordata
Class Actinopterygii
Order Siluriformes
Family Trichomycteridae
Genus *Ammoglanis*”

Size, Weight, and Age Range

From Froese and Pauly (2015a):

“Max length: 1.8 cm SL male/unsexed; [Mattos et al. 2008]”

Environment

From Froese and Pauly (2015a):

“Freshwater; benthopelagic”

Climate/Range

From Froese and Pauly (2015a):

“Tropical”

Distribution Outside the United States

Native

From Eschmeyer et al. (2017):

“Distribution: Rios Amapari, Araguari and Jari basins, Estado do Amapá, Brazil.”

Introduced

No records of *Ammoglanis amapaensis* introductions were found.

Means of Introduction Outside the United States

No records of *Ammoglanis amapaensis* introductions were found.

Short Description

From Froese and Pauly (2015a):

“Dorsal soft rays (total): 5; Anal soft rays: 4; Vertebrae: 29 - 31. This species is distinguished by having a slender and long quadrate with greatest depth about 30% of the length of its main axis; compared to its congeners, it has a long nostril barbel, reaching the posterior margin of the eyes (vs. reaching anterior margin), no cranial fontanel (vs. present), anterior part of palatine with small ossification (vs. none) [Mattos et al. 2008].”

Biology

Information on the biology of *Ammoglanis amapaensis* was not found.

Human Uses

Information on the human uses of *Ammoglanis amapaensis* was not found.

Diseases

Information on the diseases and pathogens of *Ammoglanis amapaensis* was not found.

Threat to Humans

From Froese and Pauly (2015a):

“Harmless”

3 Impacts of Introductions

No records of *Ammoglanis amapaensis* introductions were found.

4 Global Distribution



Figure 1. Known global distribution of *Ammoglanis amapaensis* in Brazil. Map from GBIF Secretariat (2015).

5 Distribution Within the United States

No records of *Ammoglanis amapaensis* in the United States were found.

6 Climate Matching

Summary of Climate Matching Analysis

The climate match for *Ammoglanis amapaensis* was low across the entire United States. The Climate 6 score (Sanders et al. 2014; 16 climate variables; Euclidean distance) for the contiguous United States was 0.000, low, and no States had an individually high climate match.

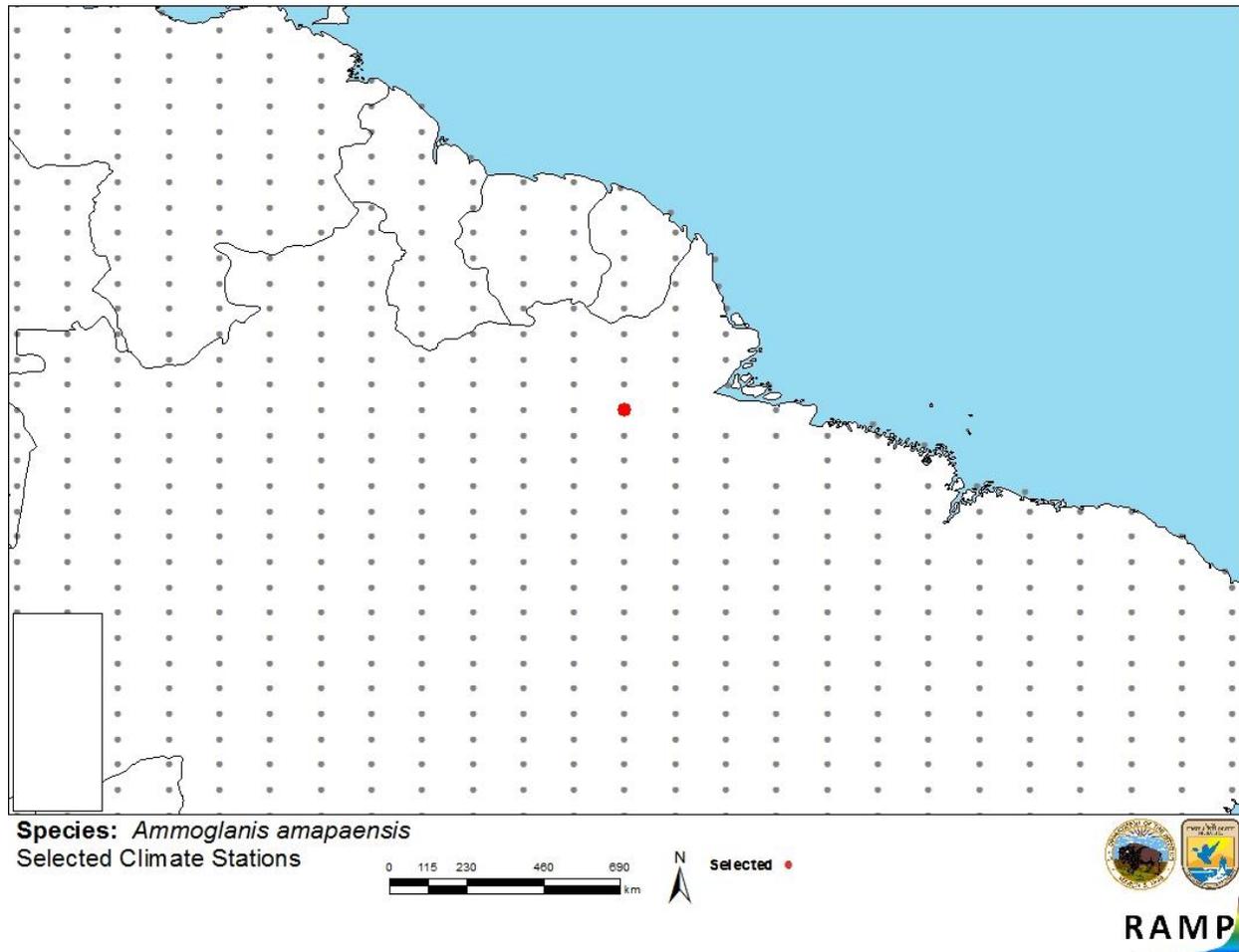


Figure 2. RAMP (Sanders et al. 2014) source map of northeastern South America showing weather stations selected as source locations (red; Brazil) and non-source locations (grey) for *Ammoglanis amapaensis* climate matching. Source locations from GBIF Secretariat (2015).

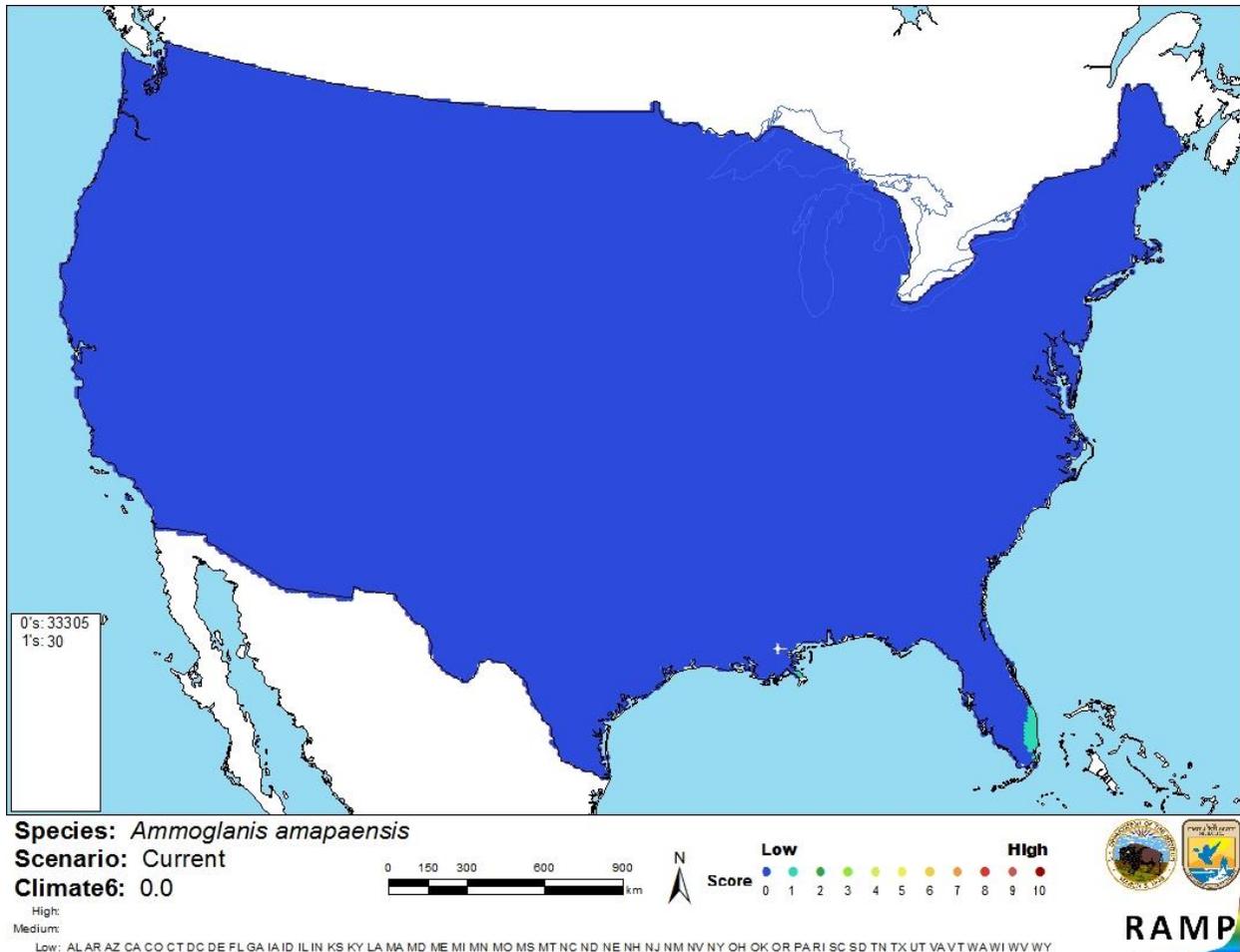


Figure 3. Map from RAMP (Sanders et al. 2014) of a current climate match for *Ammoglanis amapaensis* in the contiguous United States based on source locations reported by GBIF Secretariat (2015). 0 = Lowest match, 10 = Highest match.

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

Climate 6: Proportion of (Sum of Climate Scores 6-10) / (Sum of total Climate Scores)	Climate Match Category
$0.000 \leq X \leq 0.005$	Low
$0.005 < X < 0.103$	Medium
≥ 0.103	High

7 Certainty of Assessment

The certainty of this assessment is low. There was limited information available for *Ammoglanis amapaensis*. The species was first described to science in 2008 (Eschmeyer et al. 2017) and most of the information available, including the only description of its range comes from the original document. There were no records of introduction for this species; however, it is listed on Florida’s Prohibited Nonnative Species list (FFWCC 2015).

8 Risk Assessment

Summary of Risk to the Contiguous United States

Ammoglanis amapaensis is a species of parasitic catfish native to northern Brazil. The history of invasiveness for *Ammoglanis amapaensis* is uncertain. There were no records of introduction found. This species is listed on Florida's Prohibited Nonnative Species list (FFWCC 2018). The climate match is low. 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** This species is listed on Florida's Prohibited Nonnative Species list (FWC 2018).
- **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.

Eschmeyer, W. N., R. Fricke, and R. van der Laan, editors. 2017. Catalog of fishes: genera, species, references. Available: <http://researcharchive.calacademy.org/research/ichthyology/catalog/fishcatmain.asp>. (September 2017).

FFWCC (Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission). 2018. Prohibited species list. Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, Tallahassee, Florida. Available: <http://myfwc.com/wildlifehabitats/nonnatives/regulations/prohibited/>. (August 2018).

Froese, R., and D. Pauly, editors. 2015a. FishBase. *Ammoglanis amapaensis* Mattos, Costa & Gama, 2008. Available: <http://fishbase.us/summary/Ammoglanis-amapaensis.html>. (March 2015).

Froese, R., and D. Pauly, editors. 2015b. FishBase. In Y. Roskov, L. Abucay, T. Orrell, D. Nicolson, T. Kunze, C. Flann, N. Bailly, P. Kirk, T. Bourgoin, R. E. DeWalt, W. Decock, and A. De Wever, editors. Species 2000 & ITIS Catalogue of Life. Available: <http://www.catalogueoflife.org/col/details/species/id/0275534ddad0925628b7647759eb5f74>. (March 2015).

GBIF Secretariat. 2015. GBIF backbone taxonomy: *Ammoglanis amapaensis* Mattos, Costa & Gama, 2008. Global Biodiversity Information Facility, Copenhagen. Available: <http://www.gbif.org/species/2343346>. (March 2015).

Sanders, S., C. Castiglione, and M. Hoff. 2014. Risk assessment mapping program: RAMP.
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

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.

Mattos, J. L. O., W. J. E. M. Costa, and C. de S. Gama. 2008. A new miniature species of *Ammoglanis* (Siluriformes: Trichomycteridae) from the Brazilian Amazon. *Ichthyological Explorations of Freshwater* 19(2):161–166.