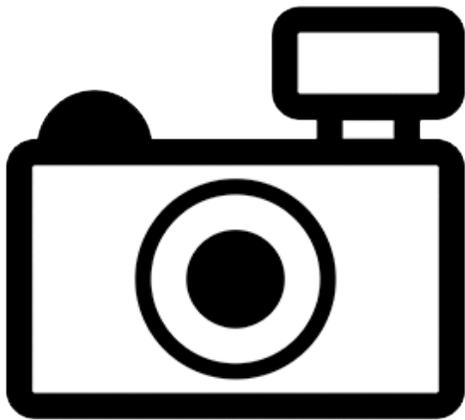


***Ancistomus snethlageae* (a catfish, no common name)**

Ecological Risk Screening Summary

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, February 2013
Revised, September 2018
Web Version, 1/30/2019



No Photo Available

1 Native Range and Status in the United States

Native Range

From Froese and Pauly (2018):

“South America: Tapajós River basin, Brazil.”

Status in the United States

This species has not been reported as introduced or established in the United States. This species is in trade in the United States.

From Angry Fish Sales (No date):

“Ghost Pleco L-141

\$120.00

L141 Ghost Pleco (*Ancistomus snethlageae*)”

Means of Introductions in the United States

This species has not been reported as introduced or established in the United States.

Remarks

Both the current valid name for this species, *Ancistomus snethlageae*, and the synonyms *Hemiancistrus snethlageae*, *Ancistrus snethlageae*, *Lasiancistrus snethlageae*, and *Peckoltia snethlageae* were used when researching in preparation of this report.

From Armbruster et al. (2015):

“We discuss the taxonomy of *Peckoltia*, *Hemiancistrus*, and allied genera and recognize *Ancistomus* as valid for *P. feldbergae*, *H. micrommatos*, *Ancistrus snethlageae*, *H. spilomma*, and *H. spinosissimus*.”

“The Loricariidae, or suckermouth armored catfishes, comprise over 800 species and present numerous difficult taxonomic problems. Among the worst problems is the identity of *Peckoltia* Miranda Ribeiro and allied genera like *Ancistomus* Isbrücker and Seidel and *Hemiancistrus* Bleeker. The genus *Peckoltia* was described by Miranda Ribeiro (1912) with *Chaetostomus vittatus* (Steindachner, 1881) as the type. The definition has since remained unclear. Armbruster (2008) revised *Peckoltia sensu stricto*, and he defined the genus as having dentaries meeting at an angle less than 90°, but lacking any of the synapomorphies of other ancistrin genera with angled jaws. All other ancistrin species without characteristics that united them into other genera were lumped into *Hemiancistrus* by Armbruster (2008). Despite this definition, other researchers used an expanded definition of *Peckoltia* without any clear delineations, including such species as *Ancistrus snethlageae* and *Peckoltia sabaji*, which Armbruster (2008) considered part of the polyphyletic *Hemiancistrus* ([de] Oliveira et al. 2010, 2012; Fisch-Muller et al. 2012).”

“*Ancistomus* is recognized as valid with [...] the type, *A. snethlageae*.”

2 Biology and Ecology

Taxonomic Hierarchy and Taxonomic Standing

From ITIS (2019):

“Kingdom Animalia
Subkingdom Bilateria
Infrakingdom Deuterostomia
Phylum Chordata
Subphylum Vertebrata
Infraphylum Gnathostomata
Superclass Actinopterygii
Class Teleostei
Superorder Ostariophysi
Order Siluriformes
Family Loricariidae

Subfamily Hypostominae
Genus *Peckoltia*
Species *Peckoltia snethlageae* (Steindachner, 1911)”

From Fricke et al. (2018):

“Current status: Valid as *Ancistomus snethlageae* (Steindachner 1911). Loricariidae: Hypostominae.”

Size, Weight, and Age Range

From Froese and Pauly (2018):

“Max length : 22.0 cm TL male/unsexed; [Fisch-Muller 2003]”

Environment

From Froese and Pauly (2018):

“Freshwater; demersal.”

Climate/Range

From Froese and Pauly (2018):

“Tropical”

Distribution Outside the United States

Native

From Froese and Pauly (2018):

“South America: Tapajós River basin, Brazil.”

Introduced

This species has not been reported as introduced or established outside of its native range.

Means of Introduction Outside the United States

This species has not been reported as introduced or established outside of its native range.

Short Description

From de Oliveira et al. (2012):

“*Peckoltia feldbergae* further differs from all congeners except *P. snethlageae* and *P. compta* by having a more depressed head (head depth 48.2-60.4% of HL [...]).”

“[...] *P. snethlageae* has small dots (smaller than pupil diameter) from the tip of snout to the area near the base of the second or third branched dorsal-fin rays. It also bears a whitish band on the distal margin of caudal fin [...].”

From de Souza et al. (2008):

“*Hemiancistrus cerrado* can be distinguished from [...] *H. snethlageae*, *H. spilomma*, *H. spinosissimus* by having an emarginate caudal fin (vs. forked); from *H. snethlageae* by lacking faint zig-zag lines along the sides outlining dorsolateral plates (vs. faint zig-zag lines present); [...].”

Biology

From de Oliveira et al. (2012):

“The spotted pattern present in *Peckoltia feldbergae*, *P. sabaji*, and *P. snethlageae* is often found in loricariids inhabiting fast-running waters with rocky bottom, which may represent a cryptic pattern. In fact, many loricariids from Rio Xingu have a wide variety of spotted patterns that favors the fish blending with the variegated rocky substrate.”

Human Uses

This species is in trade in the United States.

From Angry Fish Sales (No date):

“Ghost Pleco L-141
\$120.00
L141 Ghost Pleco (*Ancistomus snethlageae*)”

Diseases

No information available. No OIE-reportable diseases have been documented for this species.

Threat to Humans

From Froese and Pauly (2018):

“Harmless”

3 Impacts of Introductions

This species has not been reported as introduced or established outside of its native range.

4 Global Distribution

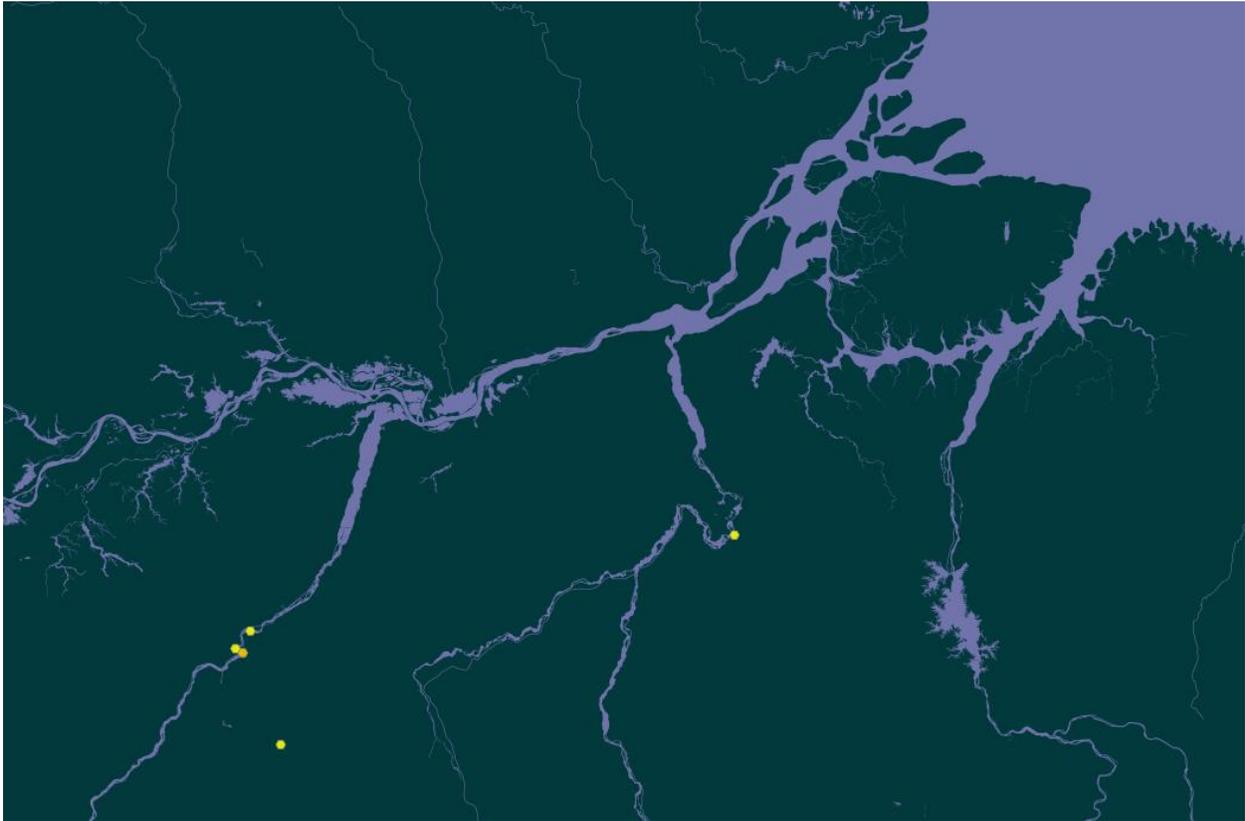


Figure 1. Known global distribution of *Ancistomus snethlageae*, reported from northern Brazil. Map from GBIF Secretariat (2017). The easternmost point was excluded from climate matching because it occurs outside of the Tapajós River basin, the known range of *Ancistomus snethlageae* as reported by Froese and Pauly (2018).

5 Distribution Within the United States

This species has not been reported as introduced or established in the United States.

6 Climate Matching

Summary of Climate Matching Analysis

The Climate 6 score (Sanders et al. 2014; 16 climate variables; Euclidean distance) for the contiguous United States was 0.0, which is a low climate match. A Climate 6 score of 0.005 or below indicates a low climate match. The climate match was very low across the entire contiguous United States.

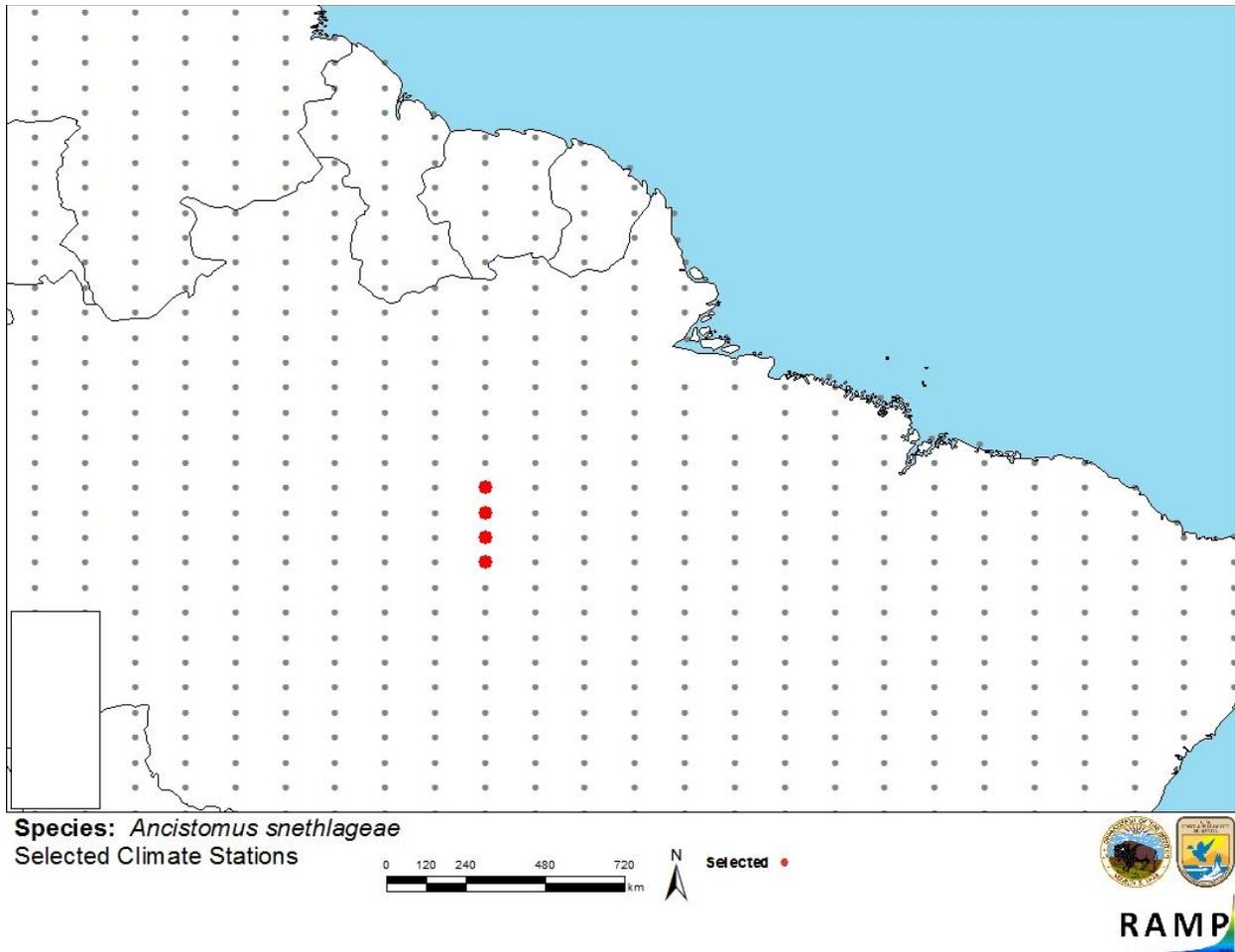


Figure 2. RAMP (Sanders et al. 2014) source map showing weather stations selected as source locations (red; Brazil) and non-source locations (gray) for *Ancistomus snethlageae* climate matching. Source locations from GBIF Secretariat (2017).

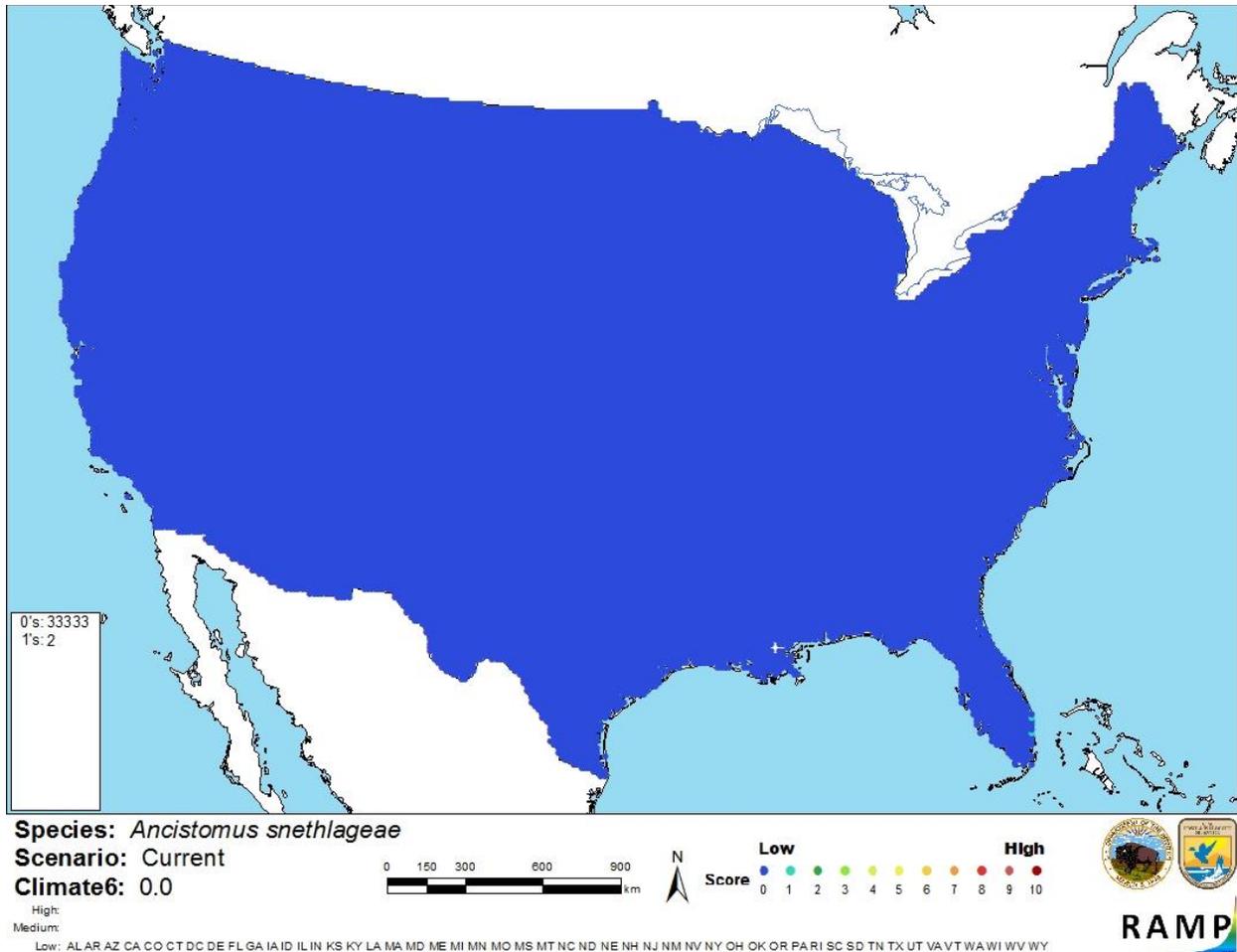


Figure 3. Map of RAMP (Sanders et al. 2014) climate matches for *Ancistomus snethlageae* in the contiguous United States based on source locations reported by GBIF Secretariat (2017). 0=Lowest match, 10=Highest match.

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

There is very little information available about *Ancistomus snethlageae*. This species has not been reported as introduced or established outside of its native range, so no impacts of its introduction are available. The suckermouth armored catfishes have experienced several taxonomic revisions, as evidenced by the numerous synonyms for this species; these taxonomic issues have occurred primarily at the genus level rather than the species level. Further

information is needed to adequately assess the risk this species poses to the contiguous United States. Certainty of this assessment is low.

8 Risk Assessment

Summary of Risk to the Contiguous United States

Ancistomus snethlageae is a freshwater armored catfish native to the Tapajós River basin in northern Brazil. This species has not been reported as introduced or established outside of its native range. Therefore, history of invasiveness is uncertain. It is in trade in the United States. *A. snethlageae* has a low climate match with the contiguous United States. Because little information is available about this species, the certainty of this 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**
- **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.

Angry Fish Sales. No date. Ghost Pleco L-141. Available:

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Armbruster, J. W., D. C. Werneke, and M. Tan. 2015. Three new species of saddled loricariid catfishes, and a review of *Hemiancistrus*, *Peckoltia*, and allied genera (Siluriformes). *ZooKeys* 480:97-123.

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GBIF Secretariat. 2017. GBIF backbone taxonomy: *Hemiancistrus snethlageae*, Steindachner, 1911. Global Biodiversity Information Facility, Copenhagen. Available: <https://www.gbif.org/species/7192954>. (September 2018).

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Sanders, S., C. Castiglione, and M. H. 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.

Armbruster, J. W. 2008. The genus *Peckoltia* with the description of two new species and a reanalysis of the phylogeny of the genera of the Hypostominae (Siluriformes: Loricariidae). *Zootaxa* 1822:1-76.

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Fisch-Muller, S. 2003. Loricariidae-Ancistrinae (Armored catfishes). Pages 373-400 in R. E. Reis, S. O. Kullander and C. J. Ferraris, Jr., editors. Checklist of the freshwater fishes of South and Central America. EDIPUCRS, Porto Alegre, Brazil.

Fisch-Muller, S., J. I. Montoya-Burgos, P. Y. Le Bail, and R. Covain. 2012. Diversity of the Ancistrini (Siluriformes: Loricariidae) from the Guianas: the Panaque group, a molecular appraisal with descriptions of new species. *Cybium* 36:163-193.