

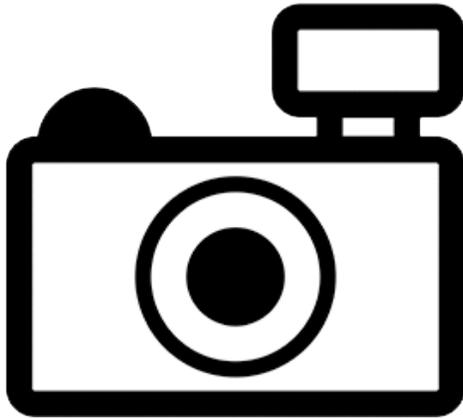
***Ancistrus erinaceus* (a fish, no common name)**

Ecological Risk Screening Summary

U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, January 2012

Revised, November 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 [Chile].”

“[In Chile:] Type locality [Burgess 1989]. Known only from the holotype; no other report of *Ancistrus* from Chile, type locality doubtful [Fisch-Muller 2003].”

Status in the United States

No records of *Ancistrus erinaceus* in the wild or in trade in the United States were found.

Means of Introductions in the United States

No records of *Ancistrus erinaceus* in the wild in the United States were found.

Remarks

Information search was conducted using the valid name *Ancistrus erinaceus*.

2 Biology and Ecology

Taxonomic Hierarchy and Taxonomic Standing

According to Fricke et al. (2018), *Ancistrus erinaceus* (Valenciennes in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1840) is the current valid name of this species. *Ancistrus erinaceus* was originally described as *Hypostomus erinaceus* (Valenciennes in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1840).

From ITIS (2018):

“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 *Ancistrus* Kner, 1854
Species *Ancistrus erinaceus* (Valenciennes in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1840)”

Size, Weight, and Age Range

From Froese and Pauly (2018):

“Max length : 7.5 cm SL male/unsexed; [Fisch-Muller 2003]”

Environment

From Froese and Pauly (2018):

“Freshwater; demersal.”

Climate/Range

From Froese and Pauly (2018):

“Subtropical”

Distribution Outside the United States

Native

From Froese and Pauly (2018):

“South America [Chile].”

“[In Chile:] Type locality [Burgess 1989]. Known only from the holotype; no other report of *Ancistrus* from Chile, type locality doubtful [Fisch-Muller 2003].”

Introduced

No records of introductions of *Ancistrus erinaceus* were found.

Means of Introduction Outside the United States

No records of introductions of *Ancistrus erinaceus* were found.

Short Description

No description of *Ancistrus erinaceus* was found.

Biology

No information on biology of *Ancistrus erinaceus* was found.

Human Uses

No information on human uses of *Ancistrus erinaceus* was found.

Diseases

No information on diseases of *Ancistrus erinaceus* was found. **No records of OIE-reportable diseases were found for *A. erinaceus*.**

Threat to Humans

From Froese and Pauly (2018):

“Harmless”

3 Impacts of Introductions

No records of introductions of *Ancistrus erinaceus* were found.

4 Global Distribution



Figure 1. Map of northern South America showing locations where *Ancistrus erinaceus* has been reported. Location is in Brazil. Map from GBIF Secretariat (2018).

The location in Figure 1 does not match the description of the species' range given by Froese and Pauly (2018). However, Froese and Pauly (2018) do state that the recorded locality for that description is doubtful. The climate match was conducted using this single reported observation in Brazil since no other information could be found clarifying the range of the species.

5 Distribution Within the United States

No records of *Ancistrus erinaceus* in the wild in the United States were found.

6 Climate Matching

Summary of Climate Matching Analysis

The climate match for *Ancistrus erinaceus* was low for the entire contiguous United States. The Climate 6 score (Sanders et al. 2014; 16 climate variables; Euclidean distance) for the contiguous United States was 0.000, low, with all states having low individual climate scores. The range for a low climate score is from 0.000 to 0.005, inclusive.

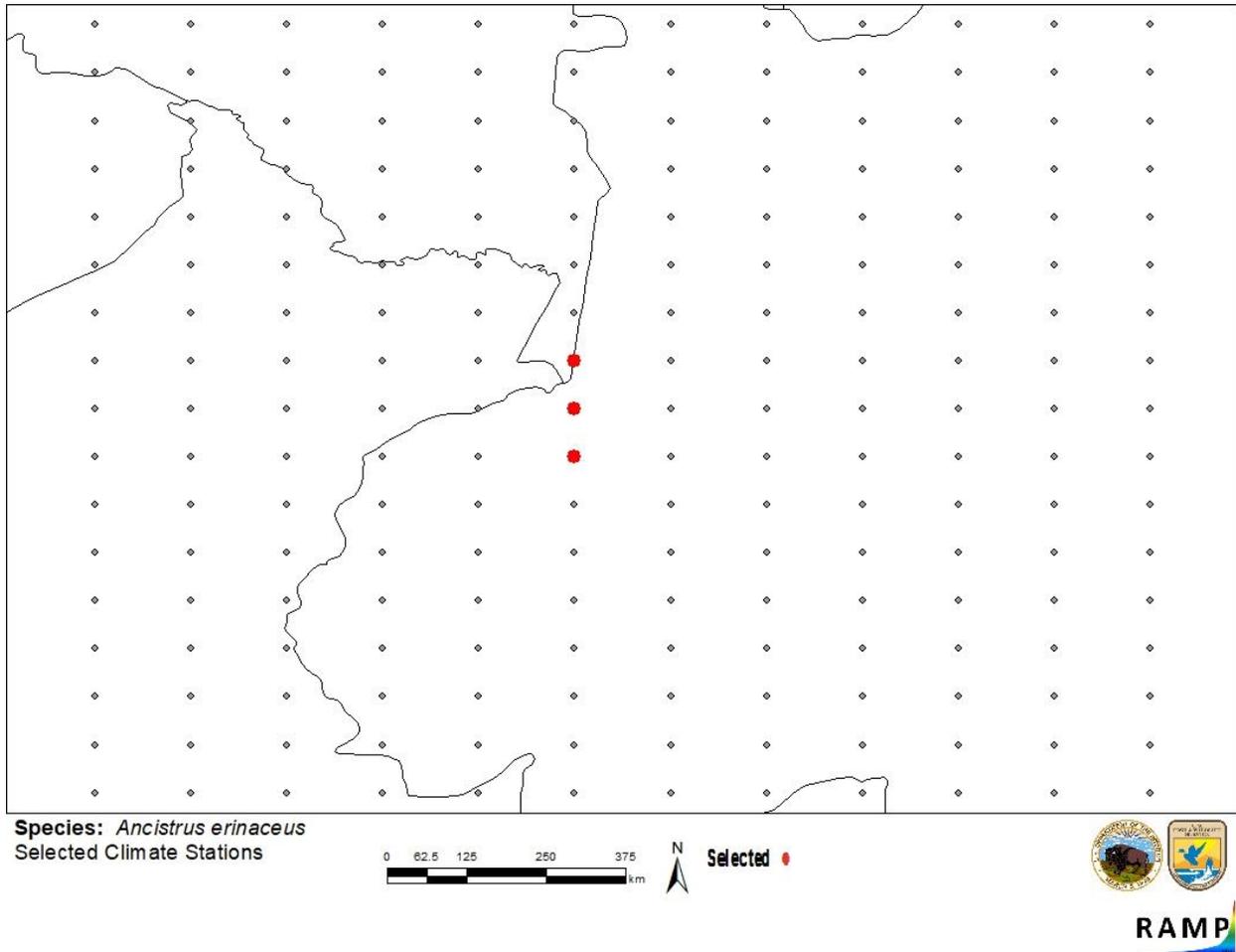


Figure 2. RAMP (Sanders et al. 2018) source map showing weather stations in South America selected as source locations (red; Brazil) and non-source locations (gray) for *Ancistrus erinaceus* climate matching. Source locations from GBIF Secretariat (2018).

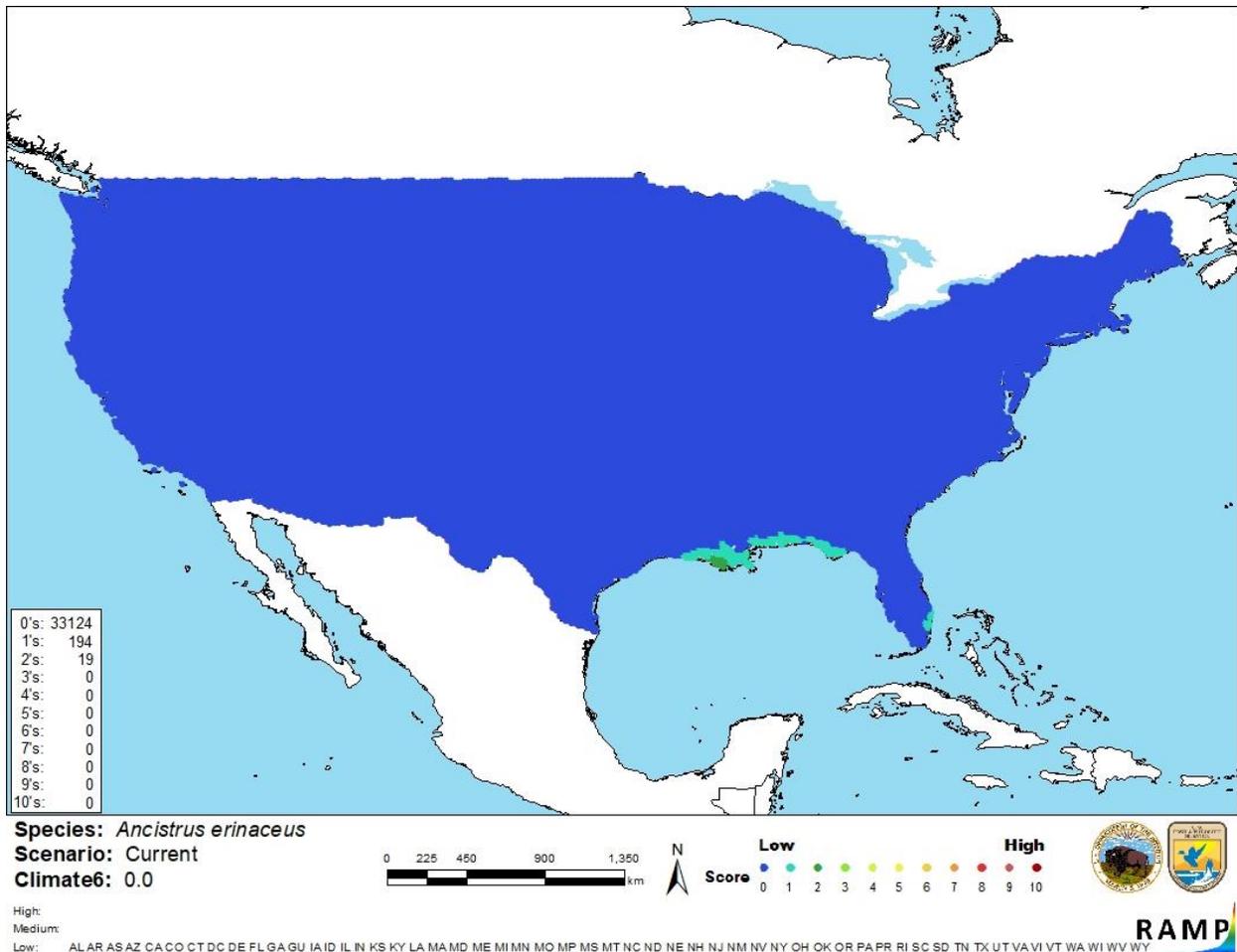


Figure 3. Map of RAMP (Sanders et al. 2018) climate matches for *Ancistrus erinaceus* in the contiguous United States based on source locations reported from GBIF Secretariat (2018). 0 = Lowest match, 10 = Highest match.

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 assessment for *Ancistrus erinaceus* is low. There is minimal information available for this species. No information on introductions of *Ancistrus erinaceus* was found. There is a lack of confidence in the actual range of the species and the certainty of the climate match is low due to this issue.

8 Risk Assessment

Summary of Risk to the Contiguous United States

Ancistrus erinaceus is an armored catfish native to South America. There is disagreement among sources as to whether the species is native to Brazil or Chile. The history of invasiveness is uncertain. It has not been reported as introduced or established anywhere in the world. The climate match for the entire contiguous United States was low. However, certainty of the climate match is low because there is uncertainty about the species range and there is only a single georeferenced observation available to use as a source point for the climate match. The certainty of assessment is low because of uncertainty of the distribution and a general lack of information about this species. 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:** Distribution of this species is uncertain.
- **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.

Fricke, R., W. N. Eschmeyer, and R. van der Laan, editors. 2018. Catalog of fishes: genera, species, references. Available: <http://researcharchive.calacademy.org/research/ichthyology/catalog/fishcatmain.asp>. (November 2018).

Froese, R., and D. Pauly, editors. 2018. *Ancistrus erinaceus* (Valenciennes in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1840). FishBase. Available: <https://www.fishbase.de/summary/Ancistrus-erinaceus.html>. (November 2018).

GBIF Secretariat. 2018. GBIF backbone taxonomy: *Ancistrus erinaceus* Valenciennes, 1840. Global Biodiversity Information Facility, Copenhagen. Available: <https://www.gbif.org/species/5961430>. (November 2018).

ITIS (Integrated Taxonomic Information System). 2018. *Ancistrus erinaceus* (Valenciennes in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1840). Integrated Taxonomic Information System, Reston, Virginia. Available: https://www.itis.gov/servlet/SingleRpt/SingleRpt?search_topic=TSN&search_value=680003#null. (November 2018).

Sanders, S., C. Castiglione, and M. Hoff. 2018. Risk assessment mapping program: RAMP, version 3.1. 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.

Burgess, W. E. 1989. An atlas of freshwater and marine catfishes. A preliminary survey of the Siluriformes. T. F. H. Publications, Neptune City, New Jersey.

Cuvier, G., and A. Valenciennes. 1840. Histoire naturelle des poissons. Tome quinzième. Suite du livre dix-septième. Siluroïdes 15:421–455.

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.