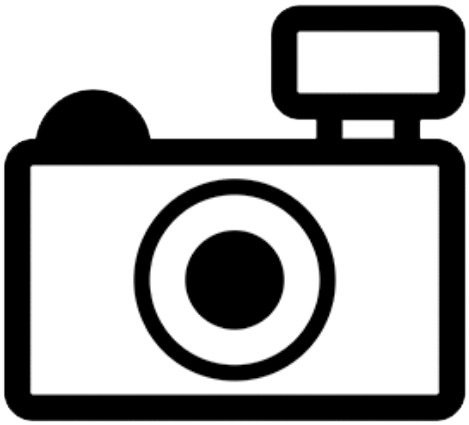
Culter oxycephaloides (a fish, no common name)

Ecological Risk Screening Summary

U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, June 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):

"Asia: China."

From Nichols (1928):

"Yangtze basin."

Status in the United States

No records of *Culter oxycephaloides* in the wild or in trade in the United States were found.

Means of Introductions in the United States

No records of *Culter oxycephaloides* in the wild in the United States were found.

Remarks
No additional remarks.

2 Biology and Ecology

Taxonomic Hierarchy and Taxonomic Standing
According to Fricke et al. (2018), *Culter oxycephaloides* (Kreyenberg and Pappenheim 1908) is the original and current valid name of this species.

From ITIS (2018):

"Kingdom Animalia
Subkingdom Bilateria
Infrakingdom Deuterostomia
Phylum Chordata
Subphylum Vertebrata
Infraphylum Gnathostomata
Superclass Actinopterygii
Class Teleostei
Superorder Ostariophysi
Order Cypriniformes
Superfamily Cyprinoidea
Family Cyprinidae
Genus *Culter* Basilewsky, 1855
Species *Culter oxycephaloides* Kreyenberg and Pappenheim, 1908"

Size, Weight, and Age Range
From Froese and Pauly (2018):

"Max length : 36.0 cm TL male/unsexed; […]; common length : 17.2 cm NG male/unsexed; [Nichols 1943]"

Environment
From Froese and Pauly (2018):

"Freshwater; benthopelagic."

Climate/Range
From Froese and Pauly (2018):

"Subtropical"

Distribution Outside the United States

Native

From Froese and Pauly (2018):

"Asia: China."

From Nichols (1928):

"Yangtze basin."

Introduced

No records of introductions of *Culter oxycephaloides* were found.

Means of Introduction Outside the United States

No records of introductions of *Culter oxycephaloides* were found.

Short Description

No short description of *Culter oxycephaloides* was found.

Biology

No information on the biology of *Culter oxycephaloides* was found.

Human Uses

No information on human uses of *Culter oxycephaloides* was found.

Diseases

No information on diseases of *Culter oxycephaloides* was found. **No records of OIE-reportable diseases were found for *C. oxycephaloides.***

Threat to Humans

From Froese and Pauly (2018):

"Harmless"

3 Impacts of Introductions

No records of introductions of *Culter oxycephaloides* were found.

4 Global Distribution

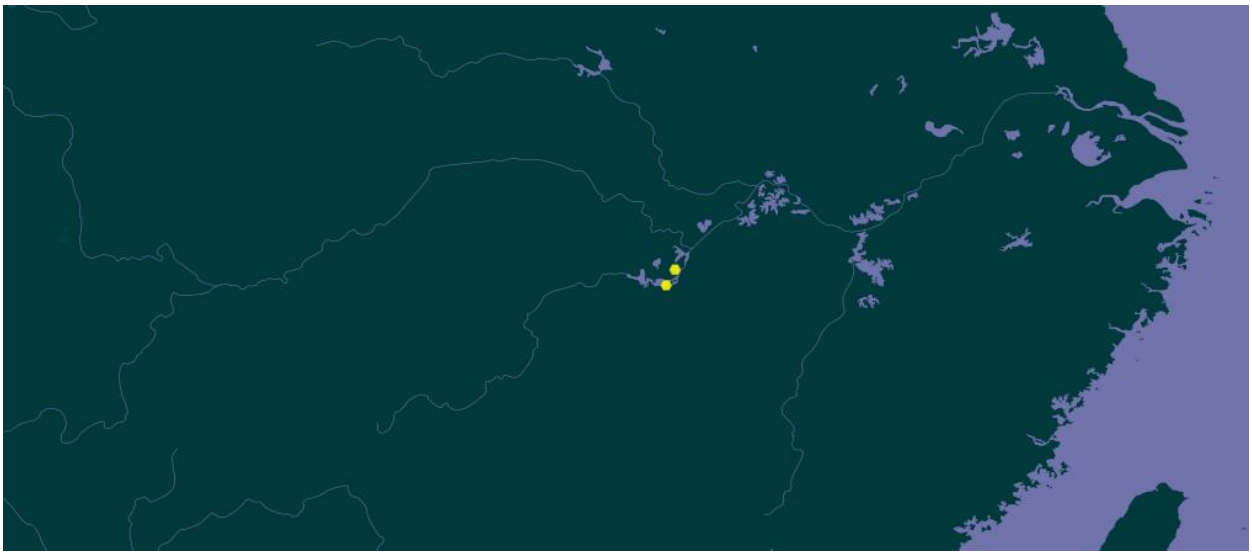


Figure 1. Known global distribution of *Culter oxycephaloides*. Locations are in eastern China. Map from GBIF Secretariat (2018).

5 Distribution Within the United States

No records of *Culter oxycephaloides* in the wild in the United States were found.

6 Climate Matching

Summary of Climate Matching Analysis

The climate match for *Culter oxycephaloides* was low for the majority of the western United States with large patches of medium match from the Southern Great Plains into the southern Midwest and in the Southeast coastal states. There were high climate matches in the southeast United States along the coast from South Carolina to Florida and in Oklahoma. The Climate 6 score (Sanders et al. 2014; 16 climate variables; Euclidean distance) for the contiguous United States was 0.028, medium, with Florida, Georgia, Oklahoma, and South Carolina all having high individual climate scores. The range for a medium climate score is between 0.005 and 0.103.

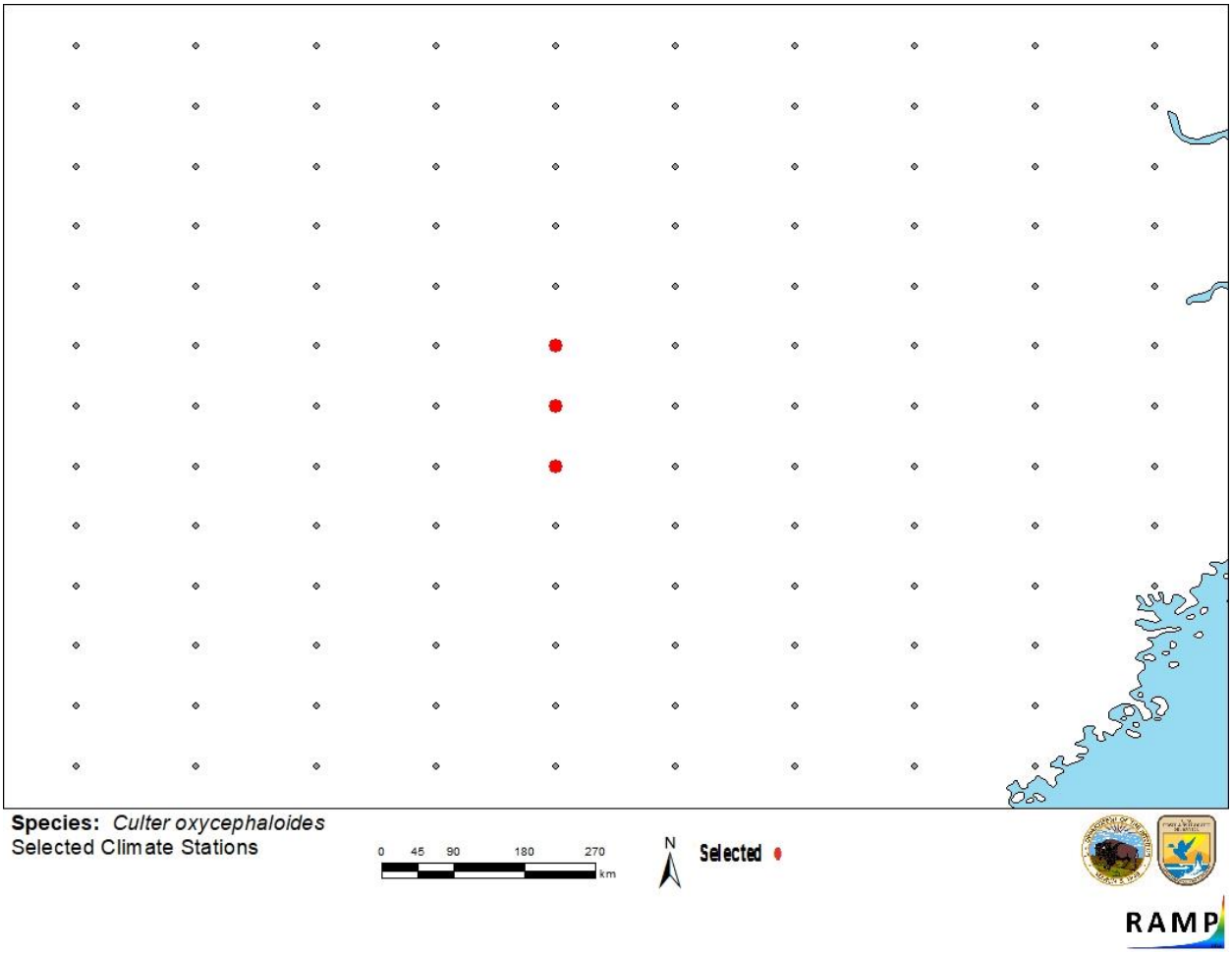


Figure 2. RAMP (Sanders et al. 2018) source map showing weather stations in Asia selected as source locations (red; eastern China) and non-source locations (gray) for *Culter oxycephaloides* climate matching. Source locations from GBIF Secretariat (2018).

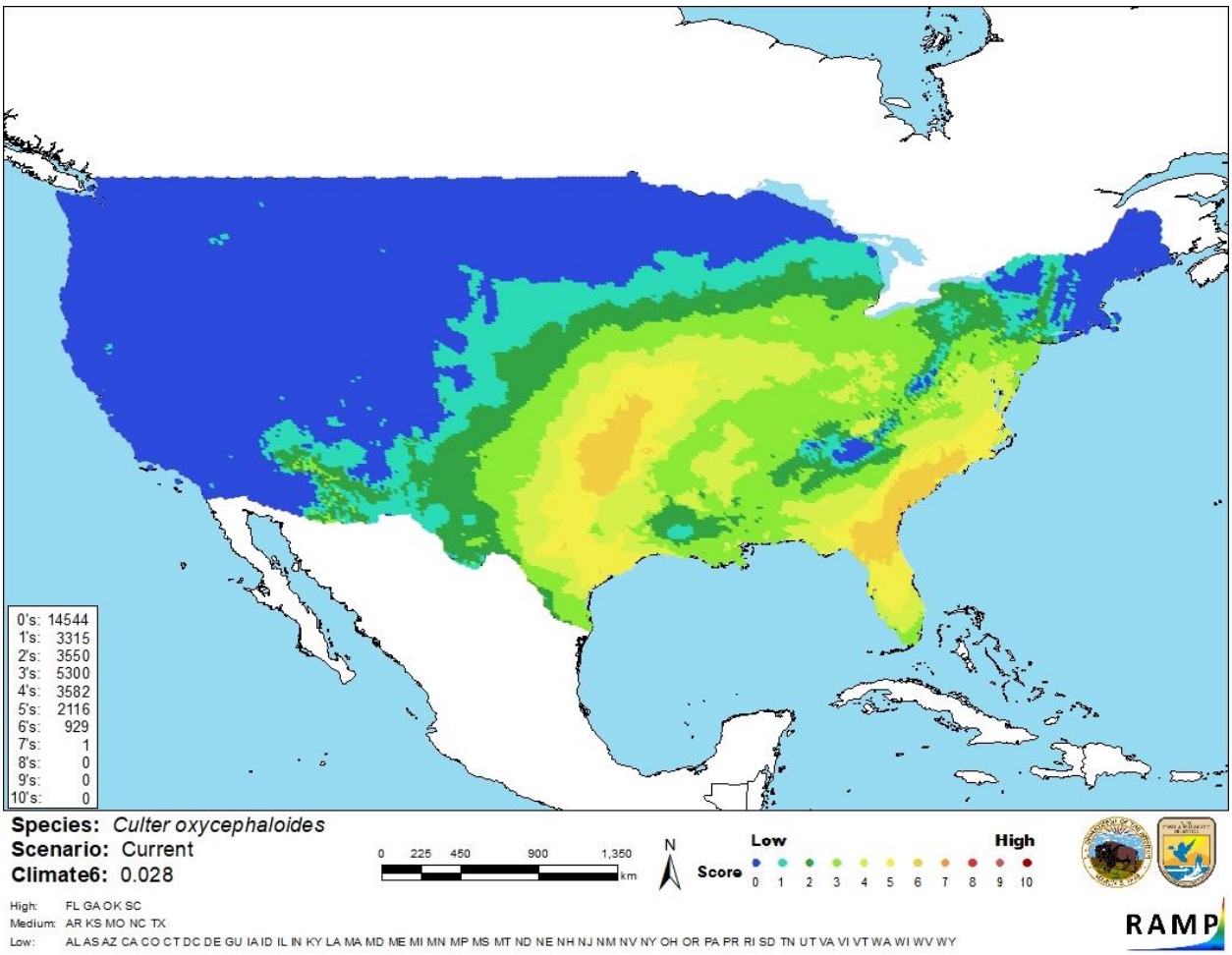


Figure 3. Map of RAMP (Sanders et al. 2018) climate matches for *Culter oxycephaloides* in the contiguous United States based on source locations reported from GBIF Secretariat (2018). 0 = Lowest match, 10 = Highest match.

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≤X≤0.005	Low
0.005<X<0.103	Medium
≥0.103	High

7 Certainty of Assessment

The certainty of assessment for *Culter oxycephaloides* is low. There is minimal information available for this species. No information on introductions of *Culter oxycephaloides* was found.

8 Risk Assessment

Summary of Risk to the Contiguous United States

Culter oxycephaloides is a fish native to China. The history of invasiveness is uncertain. It has not been reported as introduced or established anywhere in the world. The climate match for the contiguous United States was medium with Florida, Georgia, Oklahoma, and South Carolina having individually high climate scores. 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): Medium**
- **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.

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. *Culter oxycephaloides* Kreyenberg and Pappenheim, 1908. FishBase. Available: http://www.fishbase.se/summary/Culter-oxycephaloides.html. (November 2018).

GBIF Secretariat. 2018. GBIF backbone taxonomy: *Culter oxycephaloides* Kreyenberg and Pappenheim, 1908. Global Biodiversity Information Facility, Copenhagen. Available: https://www.gbif.org/species/2367637. (November 2018).

ITIS (Integrated Taxonomic Information System). 2018. *Culter oxycephaloides* Kreyenberg and Pappenheim, 1908. Integrated Taxonomic Information System, Reston, Virginia. Available: https://www.itis.gov/servlet/SingleRpt/SingleRpt?search_topic=TSN&search_value=688921#null. (November 2018).

Nichols, J. T. 1928. Chinese fresh-water fishes in the American Museum of Natural History's collections. Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History 58:1–62.

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.

Kreyenberg, M., and P. Pappenheim. 1908. Ein Beitrag zur Kenntnis der Fische der Jangtze und seiner Zuflüsse. Sitzungsberichte der Gesellschaft Naturforschender Freunde zu Berlin 4:95–109.

Nichols, J. T. 1943. The freshwater fishes of China. Natural history of Central Asia, volume IX. The American Museum of Natural History, New York.