

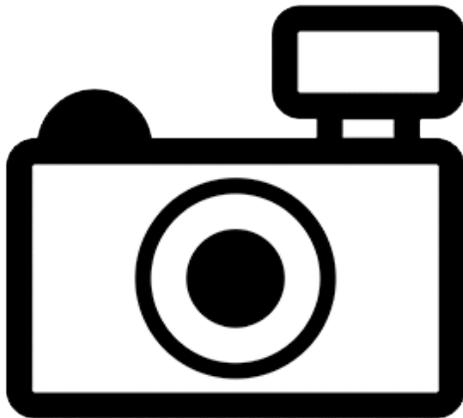
***Henicorhynchus inornatus* (a carp, no common name)**

Ecological Risk Screening Summary

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, October 2012

Revised, February 2019

Web Version, 5/20/2019



No Photo Available

1 Native Range and Status in the United States

Native Range

From Froese and Pauly (2019):

“Asia: only from the Irrawaddy and Sittang basins, Myanmar.”

Status in the United States

No records of *Henicorhynchus inornatus* in the wild or in trade in the United States were found.

Means of Introductions in the United States

No records of *Henicorhynchus inornatus* in the wild in the United States were found.

Remarks

A previous version of this ERSS was published in October 2012 under the name *Cirrhinus inornatus*.

Literature searches were conducted under *Henicorhynchus inornatus* and the synonyms *Cirrhinus inornatus* and *Gymnostomus inornatus*.

2 Biology and Ecology

Taxonomic Hierarchy and Taxonomic Standing

From Fricke et al. (2019):

“**Current status:** Valid as *Henicorhynchus inornatus* (Roberts 1997).”

Although *Henicorhynchus inornatus* is the valid name, all other sources continue to use *Cirrhinus inornatus* when referring to this species. The following hierarchy is for the synonym *Cirrhinus inornatus* but is still valid to the family level as the genus *Henicorhynchus* is a member of the family Cyprinidae.

From ITIS (2019):

“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 *Cirrhinus*
Species *Cirrhinus inornatus* Roberts, 1997”

Size, Weight, and Age Range

From Froese and Pauly (2019):

“Max length : 12.9 cm SL male/unsexed; [Roberts 1997]”

Environment

From Froese and Pauly (2019):

“Freshwater; benthopelagic.”

Climate/Range

From Froese and Pauly (2019):

“Tropical”

Distribution Outside the United States

Native

From Froese and Pauly (2019):

“Asia: only from the Irrawaddy and Sittang basins, Myanmar.”

Introduced

No records of introductions of *Henicorhynchus inornatus* were found.

Means of Introduction Outside the United States

No records of introductions of *Henicorhynchus inornatus* were found.

Short Description

From Froese and Pauly (2019):

“Dorsal soft rays (total): 9; Vertebrae: 35 - 37. Vomero-palatine organ with only 5 pairs of fimbriate lamella; lamellae comparatively broad, each with up to 20 short fimbriae. Body dull white or silvery overall; fins dusky; colorless; humeral mark present, otherwise no distinctive markings.”

Biology

No information on the biology of *Henicorhynchus inornatus* was found.

Human Uses

No information on the human uses of *Henicorhynchus inornatus* was found.

Diseases

No information on diseases of *Henicorhynchus inornatus* was found. **No records of OIE-reportable diseases were found for *H. inornatus* (OIE 2019).**

Threat to Humans

From Froese and Pauly (2018):

“Harmless”

3 Impacts of Introductions

No records of introductions of *Henicorhynchus inornatus* were found. Therefore, there is no information on impacts of introductions.

4 Global Distribution

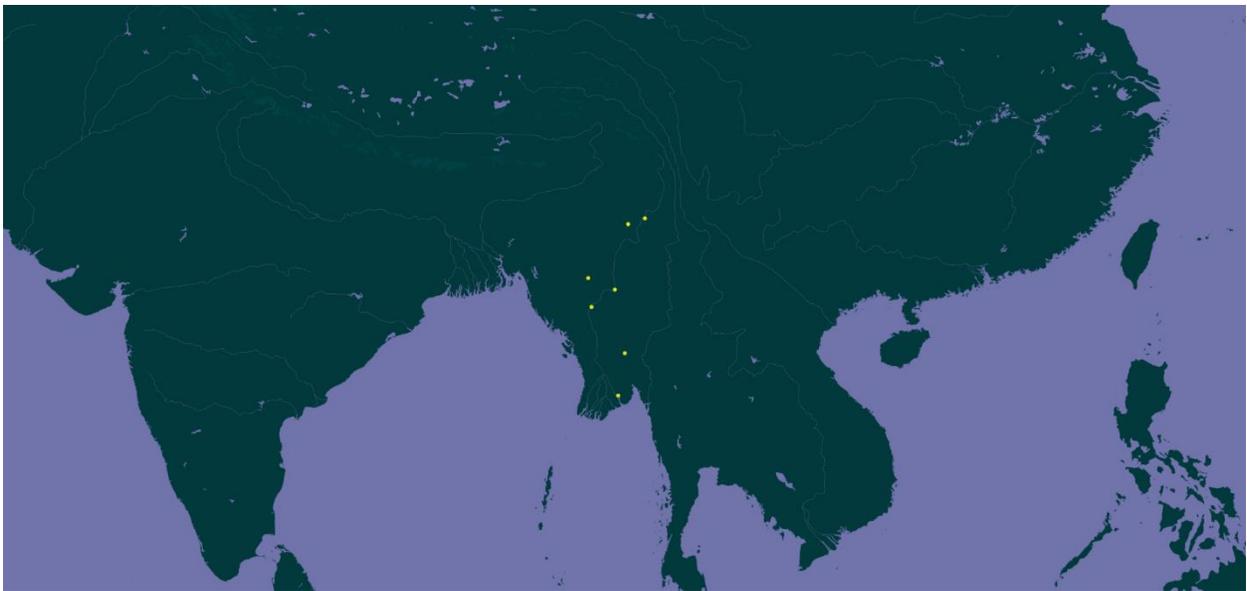


Figure 1. Known global distribution of *Henicorhynchus inornatus*. Locations are in Myanmar. Map from GBIF Secretariat (2019).

5 Distribution Within the United States

No records of *Henicorhynchus inornatus* in the wild in the United States were found.

6 Climate Matching

Summary of Climate Matching Analysis

The climate match for *Henicorhynchus inornatus* was low for the majority of the contiguous United States. Southern Texas, Arizona, and Florida had patches of medium match. 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 individually low climate scores. The range for a low climate score is from 0.000 to 0.005, inclusive.

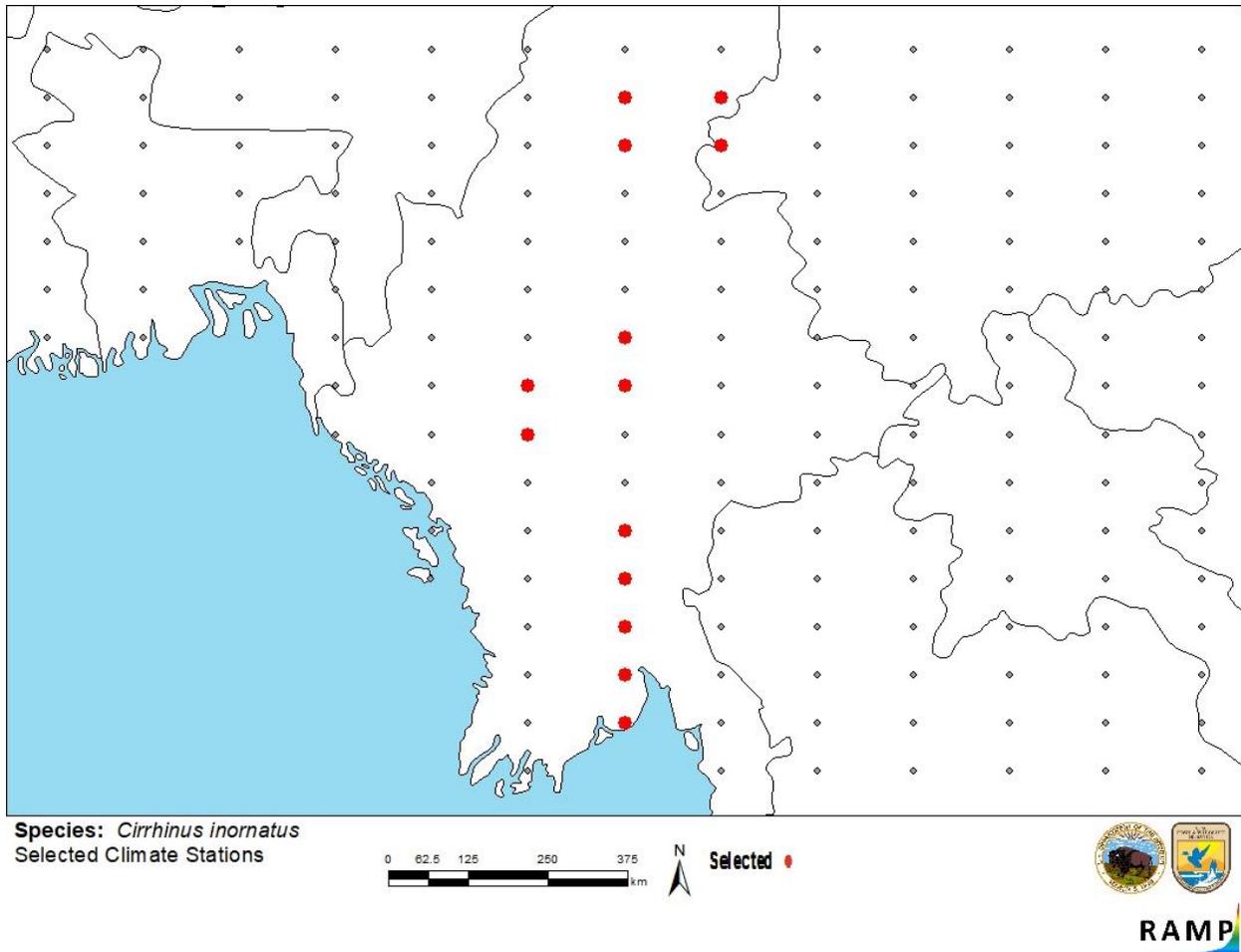


Figure 2. RAMP (Sanders et al. 2018) source map showing weather stations in Asia selected as source locations (red; Myanmar, China) and non-source locations (gray) for *Henicorhynchus inornatus* climate matching. Source locations from GBIF Secretariat (2018). Source locations in China are within 100 km of one or more species occurrences, and do not necessarily represent the locations of occurrences themselves.

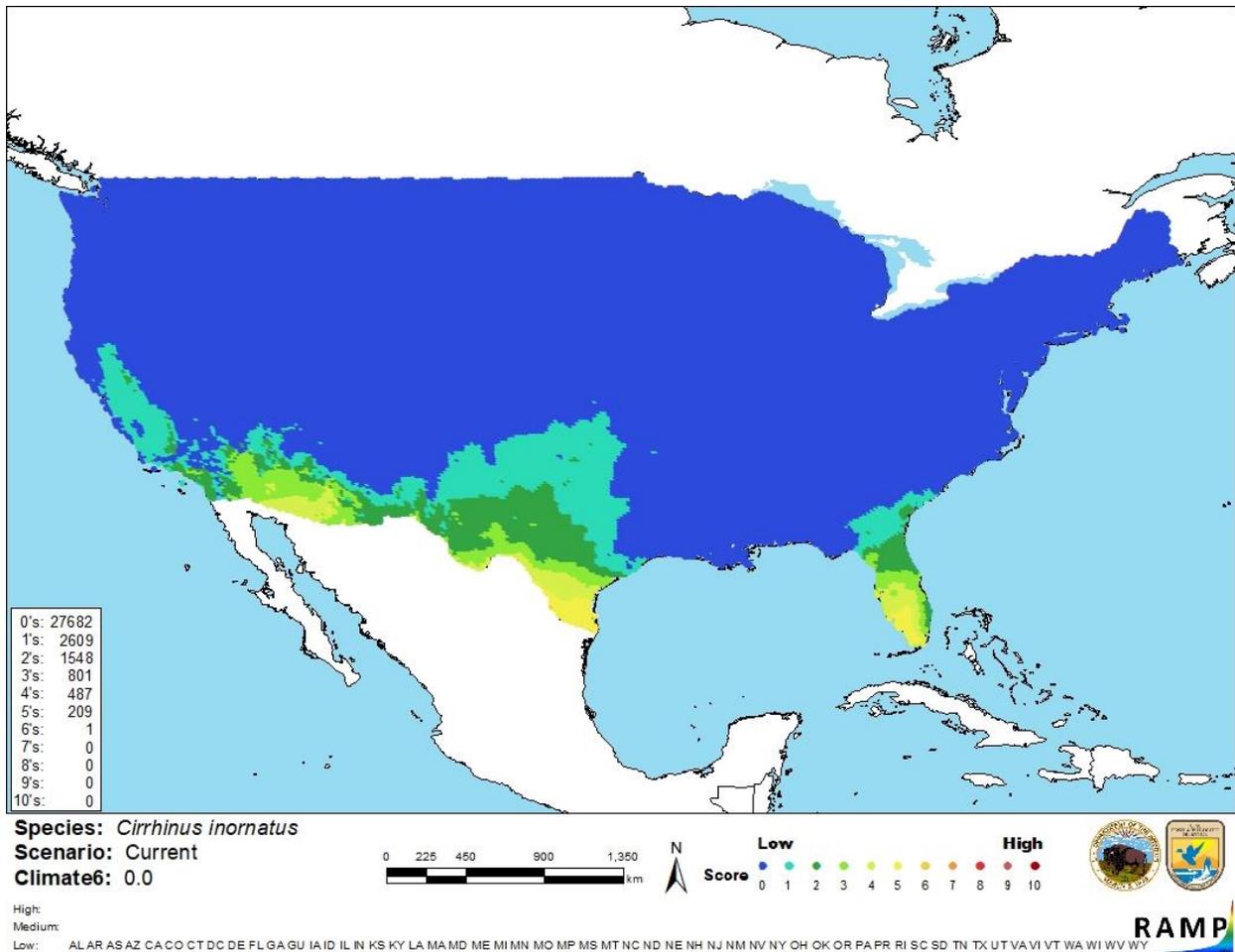


Figure 3. Map of RAMP (Sanders et al. 2018) climate matches for *Henicorhynchus inornatus* in the contiguous United States based on source locations reported from GBIF Secretariat (2018). 0 = Lowest match, 10 = Highest match.

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
$0.000 \leq X < 0.005$	Low
$0.005 < X < 0.103$	Medium
≥ 0.103	High

7 Certainty of Assessment

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

8 Risk Assessment

Summary of Risk to the Contiguous United States

Henicorhynchus inornatus is an Asian freshwater fish native to Myanmar. The history of invasiveness is uncertain. It has not been reported as introduced or established anywhere in the world outside of the native range. The climate match for the contiguous United States was low with all states having an individually low climate scores. The certainty of assessment is low due to a lack of information. The overall risk assessment category for *Henicorhynchus inornatus* 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:** Most sources still refer to this species as *Cirrhinus inornatus*.
- **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. 2019. Catalog of fishes: genera, species, references. Available: <http://researcharchive.calacademy.org/research/ichthyology/catalog/fishcatmain.asp>. (February 2019).

Froese, R., and D. Pauly, editors. 2019. *Cirrhinus inornatus* Roberts, 1997. FishBase. Available: <https://www.fishbase.de/summary/Cirrhinus-inornatus.html>. (February 2019).

GBIF Secretariat. 2019. GBIF backbone taxonomy: *Cirrhinus inornatus* Roberts, 1997. Global Biodiversity Information Facility, Copenhagen. Available: <https://www.gbif.org/species/5206440>. (February 2019).

ITIS (Integrated Taxonomic Information System). 2019. *Cirrhinus inornatus* Roberts, 1997. Integrated Taxonomic Information System, Reston, Virginia. Available: https://www.itis.gov/servlet/SingleRpt/SingleRpt?search_topic=TSN&search_value=688894#null. (February 2019).

OIE (World Organisation for Animal Health). 2019. OIE-listed diseases, infections and infestations in force in 2019. Available: <http://www.oie.int/animal-health-in-the-world/oie-listed-diseases-2019/>. (February 2019).

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.

Roberts, T. R. 1997. Systematic revision of the tropical Asian labeoin cyprinid fish genus *Cirrhinus*, with descriptions of new species and biological observations on *C. lobatus*. Natural History Bulletin of the Siam Society 45(2):171–203.