

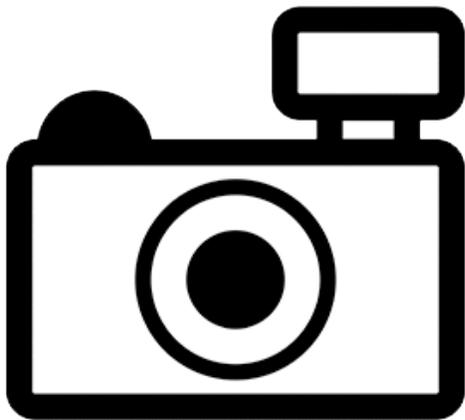
***Hypostomus angipinnatus* (a catfish, no common name)**

Ecological Risk Screening Summary

U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, August 2011

Revised, August 2018

Web Version, 8/31/2018



No Photo Available

1 Native Range and Status in the United States

Native Range

From Froese and Pauly (2018):

“South America: La Plata drainage: Paraguay [River] [sub]basin (?) [in the Mato Grosso State of Brazil].”

Status in the United States

No records of *Hypostomus angipinnatus* in trade or in the wild in the United States were found.

Means of Introductions in the United States

No records of *Hypostomus angipinnatus* in the wild in the United States were found.

Remarks

No additional remarks.

2 Biology and Ecology

Taxonomic Hierarchy and Taxonomic Standing

According to Eschmeyer et al. (2018), *Hypostomus angipinnatus* (Leege 1922) is the current valid name of this species. It was originally described as *Plecostomus angipinnatus* Leege 1922.

From ITIS (2018):

“Kingdom Animalia
Subkingdom Bilateria
Infrakingdom Deuterostomia
Phylum Chordata
Subphylum Vertebrata
Infraphylum Gnathostomata
Superclass Actinopterygii
Class Teleostei
Superorder Ostariophysii
Order Siluriformes
Family Loricariidae
Subfamily Hypostominae
Genus *Hypostomus*
Species *Hypostomus angipinnatus* (Leege, 1922)”

Size, Weight, and Age Range

From Froese and Pauly (2018):

“Max length : 15.0 cm male/unsexed; [Weber 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: La Plata drainage: Paraguay [River] [sub]basin (?) [in the Mato Grosso State of Brazil].”

Introduced

No records of introduction were found for *Hypostomus angipinnatus*.

Means of Introduction Outside the United States

No records of introduction were found for *Hypostomus angipinnatus*.

Short Description

No information for a short description of *Hypostomus angipinnatus* was found.

Biology

No information on the biology of *Hypostomus angipinnatus* was found.

Human Uses

No information on the human uses of *Hypostomus angipinnatus* were found.

Diseases

No information on diseases of *Hypostomus angipinnatus* was found. **No records of OIE-reportable diseases were found for *Hypostomus angipinnatus*.**

Threat to Humans

From Froese and Pauly (2018):

“Harmless”

3 Impacts of Introductions

No records of introduction were found for *Hypostomus angipinnatus*.

4 Global Distribution



Figure 1. Map of the Rio de la Plata drainage basin, where *Hypostomus angipinnatus* is native, showing major tributaries and cities in the area. Image: Kmusser. Licensed under CC BY-SA 3.0. Available:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/R%C3%ADo_de_la_Plata_Basin#/media/File:Riodelaplatabasinmap.png. (August 2018).



Figure 2. Map of northern South America showing the location of the Mato Grosso state of Brazil. Map from Google (2018). According to Zawadzki et al. (2010), *Hypostomus angipinnatus* was described from the Mato Grosso state.

According to Froese and Pauly (2018), *Hypostomus angipinnatus* is native to the portion of the Rio Paraguay sub basin that is found in the State of Mato Grosso, Brazil.

5 Distribution Within the United States

No records of *Hypostomus angipinnatus* in the United States were found.

6 Climate Matching

Summary of Climate Matching Analysis

The climate match for *Hypostomus angipinnatus* was low for most of the contiguous United States. There is an area of high match in southwestern Florida, and a medium match in most of the remainder of peninsula Florida and along the Gulf Coast of Texas. The Climate 6 score (Sanders et al. 2018; 16 climate variables; Euclidean distance) for the contiguous United States was 0.006, medium. The range for a medium climate match is between 0.005 and 0.103. All states have low individual climate scores except for Florida, which has a high individual climate score.

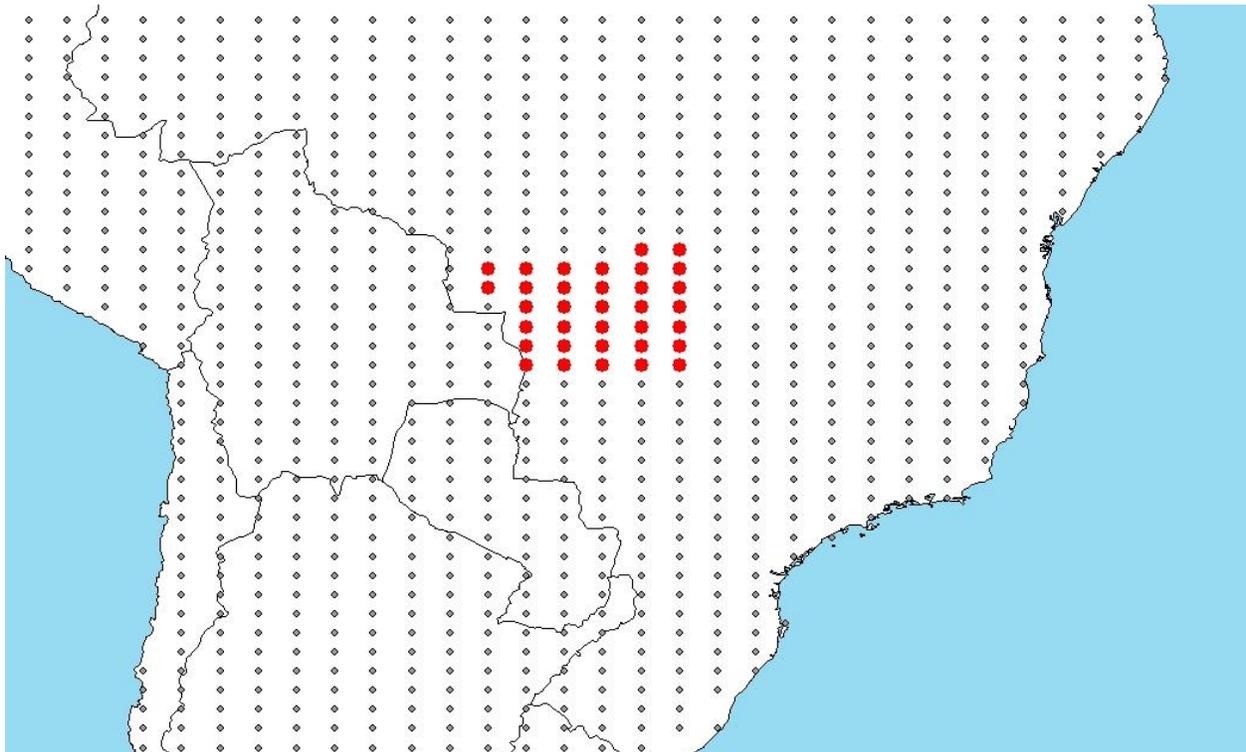


Figure 3. RAMP (Sanders et al. 2018) source map of central South America showing weather stations selected as source locations (red; Brazil) and non-source locations (gray) for *Hypostomus angipinnatus* climate matching. Source points chosen based on range description given by Froese and Pauly (2018).

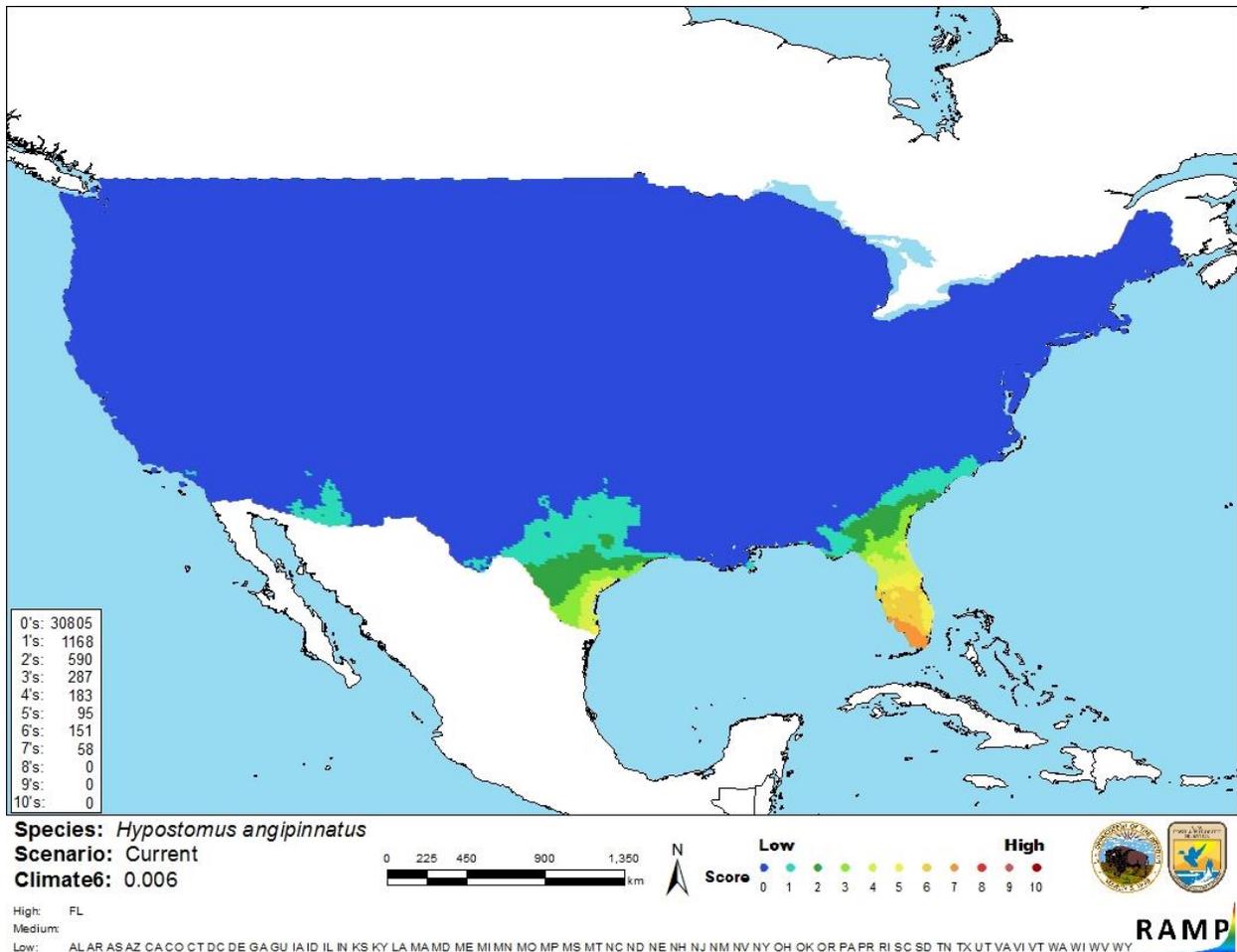


Figure 4. Map of RAMP (Sanders et al. 2018) climate matches for *Hypostomus angipinnatus* in the contiguous United States based on source points chosen based on range description given by Froese and Pauly (2018). 0 = Lowest match, 10 = Highest match.

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 is low. There was minimal biological information available for this species. There were no records of introductions found and therefore no information on impacts of introduction. No georeferenced observations were available. Source points for the climate match were chosen based on text descriptions of the range.

8 Risk Assessment

Summary of Risk to the Contiguous United States

Hypostomus angipinnatus is a catfish native to Brazil. The history of invasiveness is uncertain. No records of introductions were found so there is no information on impacts of introduction. The climate match for the contiguous United States was medium. The match was low for most of the contiguous United States, except for peninsular Florida and coastal Texas. Florida had a high individual climate score. The lack of georeferenced observations of the species to use as source points in the climate match lowers the confidence in the results. 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.

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

Froese, R., and D. Pauly, editors. 2018. *Hypostomus angipinnatus* Leege, 1922. FishBase. Available: <https://www.fishbase.de/summary/Hypostomus-angipinnatus.html>. (August 2018).

Google. 2018. Google Maps. Google, Inc.

ITIS (Integrated Taxonomic Information System). 2018. *Hypostomus angipinnatus* (Leege, 1922). Integrated Taxonomic Information System, Reston, Virginia. Available: https://www.itis.gov/servlet/SingleRpt/SingleRpt?search_topic=TSN&search_value=680139#null. (August 2018).

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

Zawadzki, C. H., C. Weber, and C. S. Pavanelli. 2010. A new dark-saddled species of *Hypostomus* (Siluriformes: Loricariidae) from the upper rio Paraguay basin. *Neotropical Ichthyology* 8(4):719–725.

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.

Leege, C. O. 1922. Der Rumpfpanzer der Panzerwelse und seine Skelettbeziehungen (*Plecostomus angipinnatus* n. sp., *Callichthys callichthys* L. und *Corydoras paleatus* Jen.). Jenaische Zeitschrift für Naturwissenschaft 58:145–270.

Weber, C. 2003. Loricariidae - Hypostominae (armored catfishes). Pages 351–372 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.