

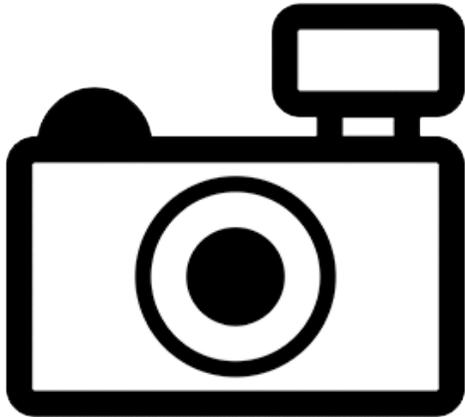
## ***Hypostomus brevicauda* (a catfish, no common name)**

### **Ecological Risk Screening Summary**

U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, January 2013

Revised, August 2018

Web Version, 8/31/2018



No Photo Available

## **1 Native Range and Status in the United States**

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### **Native Range**

From Froese and Pauly (2018):

“South America: eastern Brazilian coastal drainage.”

### **Status in the United States**

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

### **Means of Introductions in the United States**

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

### **Remarks**

No additional remarks.

## 2 Biology and Ecology

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### Taxonomic Hierarchy and Taxonomic Standing

According to Eschmeyer et al. (2018), *Hypostomus breviceauda* (Günther 1864) is the current valid name of this species. *Hypostomus breviceauda* was originally described as *Plecostomus breviceauda* Günther 1864.

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 *Hypostomus*  
Species *Hypostomus breviceauda* (Günther, 1864)”

### Size, Weight, and Age Range

From Froese and Pauly (2018):

“Max length : 19.6 cm SL male/unsexed; [Zanata and Pitanga 2016]”

### 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: eastern Brazilian coastal drainage.”

### **Introduced**

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

## **Means of Introduction Outside the United States**

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

## **Short Description**

From Birindelli et al. (2007):

“All these three aforementioned species have only seven branched dorsal-fin rays and dark blotches either over the fins (*Hypostomus breviceauda*) [...]”

## **Biology**

No information on the biology of *Hypostomus breviceauda* were found.

## **Human Uses**

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

## **Diseases**

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

## **Threat to Humans**

From Froese and Pauly (2018):

“Harmless”

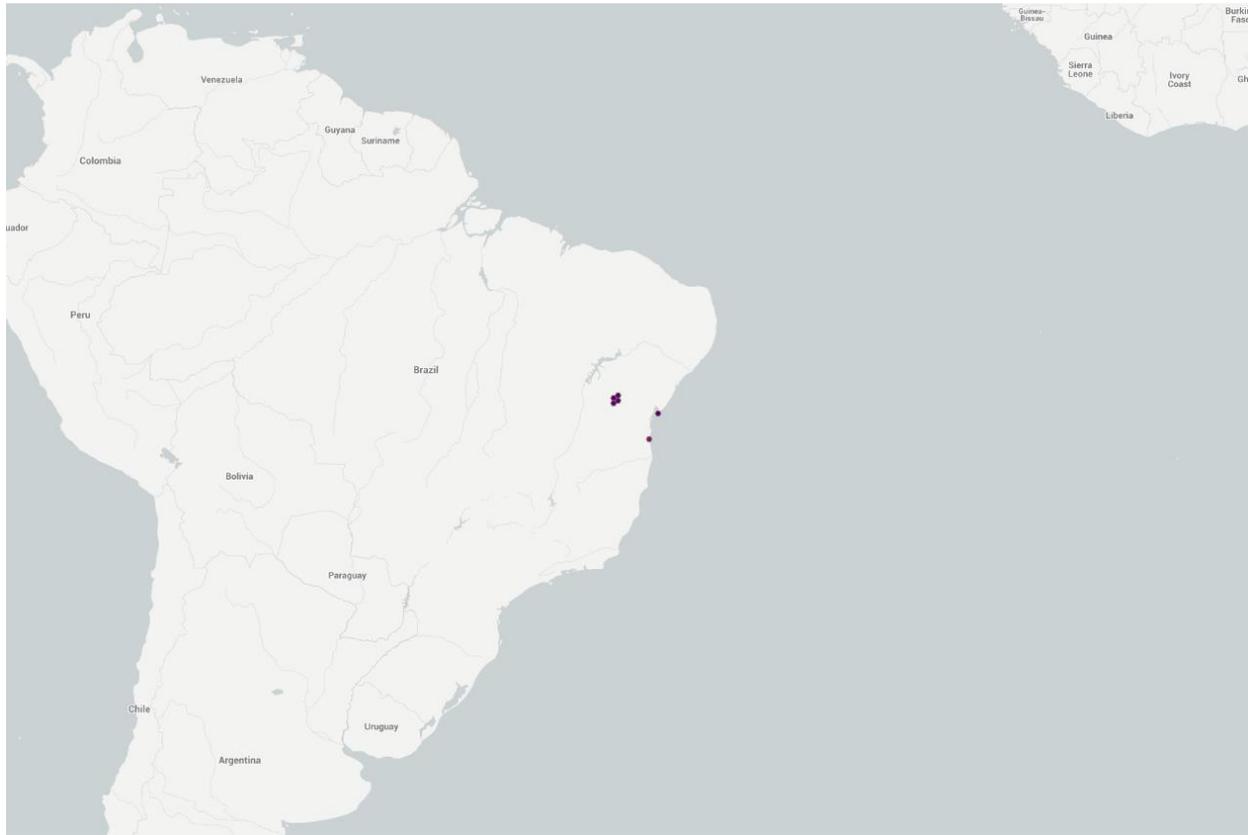
## **3 Impacts of Introductions**

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No records of introduction were found for *Hypostomus breviceauda* therefore there is no information on impacts of introductions.

## 4 Global Distribution

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**Figure 1.** Known global distribution of *Hypostomus brevicauda*. Locations are in central eastern Brazil. Map from GBIF Secretariat (2018).

## 5 Distribution Within the United States

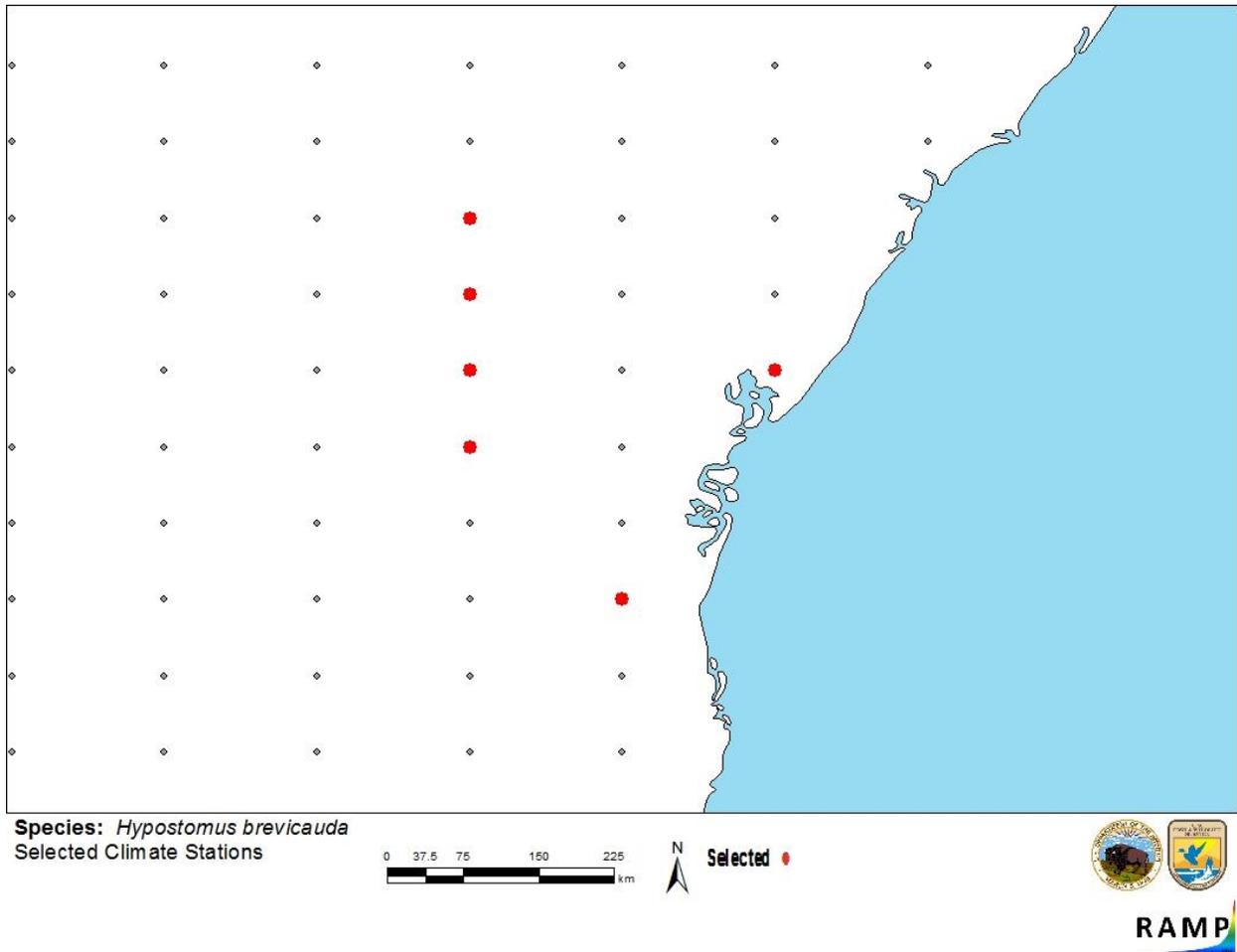
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No records of *Hypostomus brevicauda* in trade or in the wild in the United States were found.

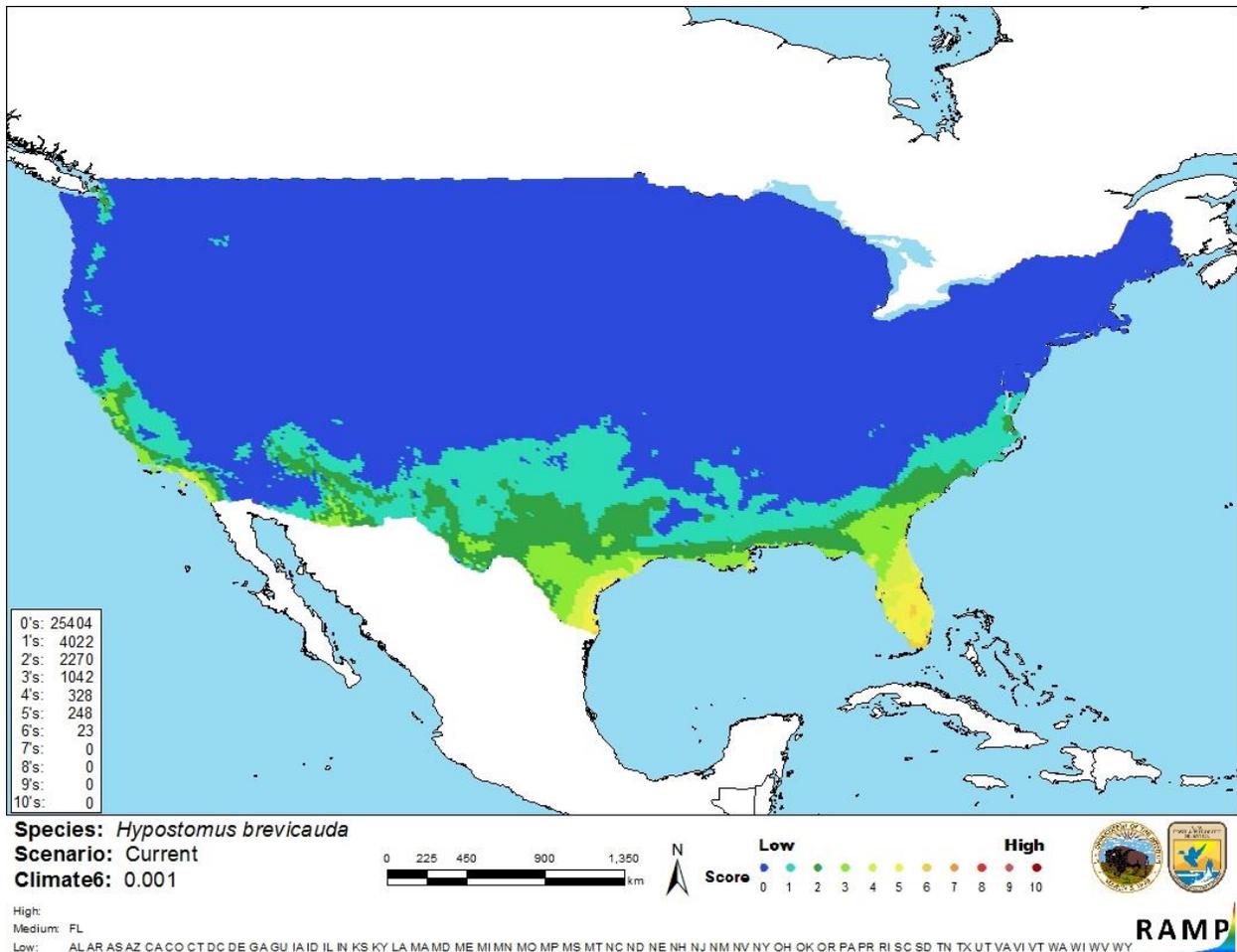
## 6 Climate Matching

### Summary of Climate Matching Analysis

The climate match for *Hypostomus brevicauda* was low for the majority of the contiguous United States except peninsula Florida, the Gulf Coast of Texas, the southern California coast, and far south Louisiana, which had a medium match. The Climate 6 score (Sanders et al. 2018; 16 climate variables; Euclidean distance) for the contiguous United States was 0.001, low. The range for a low climate score is from 0.0 to 0.005, inclusive. All states have low individual climate scores except for Florida, which had a medium individual climate score.



**Figure 2.** RAMP (Sanders et al. 2018) source map showing weather stations in central eastern Brazil selected as source locations (red) and non-source locations (gray) for *Hypostomus brevicauda* climate matching. Source locations from GBIF Secretariat (2018).



**Figure 3.** Map of RAMP (Sanders et al. 2018) climate matches for *Hypostomus brevicauda* in the contiguous United States based on source locations reported by 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
$\geq 0.103$	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.

## 8 Risk Assessment

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### Summary of Risk to the Contiguous United States

*Hypostomus breviceuda* is a member of the suckermouth armored catfish family (Loricariidae), native to Brazil. There is little information available for this species. The history of invasiveness is uncertain. It has not been reported as introduced or established outside of its native range. The climate match analysis resulted in a low match for the contiguous United States with Florida having a high individual climate score. 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**
- **Remarks/Important additional information:** No additional information.
- **Overall Risk Assessment Category: Uncertain**

## 9 References

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**Note: The following references were accessed for this ERSS. References cited within quoted text but not accessed are included below in Section 10.**

Birindelli, J. L., A. M. Zanata, and F. C. T. Lima. 2007. *Hypostomus chrysostiktos*, a new species of armored catfish (Siluriformes: Loricariidae) from rio Paraguaçu, Bahia State, Brazil. *Neotropical Ichthyology* 5:271–278.

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 breviceuda* Günther, 1864. FishBase. Available: <https://www.fishbase.de/summary/Hypostomus-breviceuda.html>. (August 2018).

GBIF Secretariat. 2018. GBIF backbone taxonomy: *Hypostomus breviceuda* (Günther, 1864). Global Biodiversity Information Facility, Copenhagen. Available: <https://www.gbif.org/species/5202193>. (August 2018).

ITIS (Integrated Taxonomic Information System). 2018. *Hypostomus breviceuda* (Günther, 1864). Integrated Taxonomic Information System, Reston, Virginia. Available: [https://www.itis.gov/servlet/SingleRpt/SingleRpt?search\\_topic=TSN&search\\_value=680150#null](https://www.itis.gov/servlet/SingleRpt/SingleRpt?search_topic=TSN&search_value=680150#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.

## 10 References Quoted But Not Accessed

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**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.**

Günther, A. 1864. Catalogue of the fishes in the British Museum. Catalogue of the Physostomi, containing the families Siluridae, Characinidae, Haplochitonidae, Sternoptychidae, Scopelidae, Stomiatidae in the collection of the British Museum 5:1–455.

Zanata, A. M., and B. R. Pitanga. 2016. A new species of *Hypostomus* Lacépède, 1803 (Siluriformes: Loricariidae) from rio Itapicuru basin, Bahia State, Brazil. *Zootaxa* 4137:223–232.