

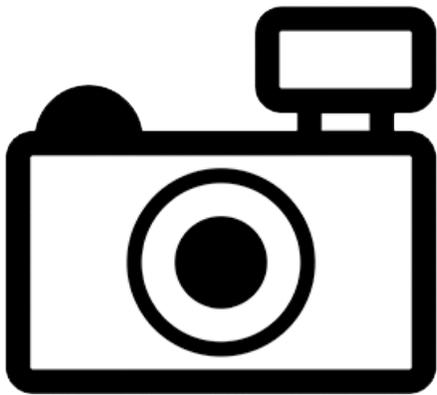
***Hypostomus pagei* (a catfish, no common name)**

Ecological Risk Screening Summary

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, March 2012

Revised, September 2018

Web Version, 4/22/2019



No Photo Available

1 Native Range and Status in the United States

Native Range

From Froese and Pauly (2018):

“South America: Venezuela in the Rio Aroa, Rio Tocuyo and Rio Yaracuy basins [Armbruster 2003]. Reported from Suriname [Tencatt et al. 2014].”

Status in the United States

This species has not been reported as introduced or established in the United States. However, unidentified members of the genus are established in the United States.

From Nico et al. (2018):

“Several morphologically distinct but unidentified *Hypostomus* species have been recorded as established in the United States: these included populations in Indian Springs in Nevada; Hillsborough County in Florida; and the San Antonio River and San Felipe Creek in Texas (Courtenay and Deacon 1982; Courtenay et al. 1984, 1986; Courtenay and Stauffer 1990; Page and Burr 1991; López-Fernández and Winemiller 2005). A population of an unidentified

Hypostomus species is firmly established in Hawaii (Devick 1991a, b). Reported from Arizona, Colorado, Connecticut, Louisiana, and Pennsylvania. Failed in Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania.”

This species was not found for sale from U.S.-based online aquarium retailers and it does not appear to be in trade in the United States.

Means of Introduction into the United States

This fish species has not been reported as introduced or established in the United States. However, unidentified members of the genus are established in the United States.

From Nico et al. (2018):

“Members of this genus have been introduced through a combination of fish farm escapes or releases, and aquarium releases (Courtenay and Stauffer 1990; Courtenay and Williams 1992). In Texas, the initial introduction occurred when *Hypostomus* entered local streams after escaping from pool and canal systems of the San Antonio Zoological Gardens in or before 1962 (Barron 1964); the Comal County introduction was probably due to an aquarium release (Whiteside and Berkhouse 1992).”

Remarks

From Nico et al. (2018):

“The genus *Hypostomus* contains about 116 species (Burgess 1989). Highlighting the serious need for additional taxonomic and systematic work, Armbruster (1997) concluded that it is currently impossible to identify most species in the genus. Several apparently different *Hypostomus* species have been collected in the United States but not definitively identified to species level (Page and Burr 1991; Courtenay and Stauffer 1990). Distinguishing characteristics of the genus and a key to loricariid genera were provided by Burgess (1989) and Armbruster (1997). Photographs appeared in Burgess (1989) and Ferraris (1991). *Hypostomus* has officially replaced the generic name *Plecostomus*. The genus was included in the key to Texas fishes of Hubbs et al. (1991) and several identifying traits were also given by Page and Burr (1991).”

2 Biology and Ecology

Taxonomic Hierarchy and Taxonomic Standing

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 pagei* Armbruster, 2003”

“Current Standing: valid”

Size, Weight, and Age Range

From Froese and Pauly (2018):

“Max length : 18.9 cm SL male/unsexed; [Tencatt et al. 2014]”

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: Venezuela in the Rio Aroa, Rio Tocuyo and Rio Yaracuy basins [Armbruster 2003]. Reported from Suriname [Tencatt et al. 2014].”

Introduced

No introductions of this species have been reported.

Means of Introduction Outside the United States

No introductions of this species have been reported.

Short Description

From Froese and Pauly (2018):

“Light, gray brown color with the spots considerably faded or absent. Juveniles have caudal fin darkest along both spines and at the base, clear medially, a color pattern not found in any other members of the *Hypostomus cochliodon* group. Most similar to *H. hondae* and *H.*

plecostomoides but differs by the general absence of spots on the caudal fin and/or caudal-fin spines (*H. pagei* may have very faint spots on the caudal-fin spines; some *H. plecostomoides* lack spots on the caudal-fin spines, but the spines are almost black instead of light gray-brown) and by having shorter pectoral-fin spine (reaching 0-1 plates beyond pelvic fin when depressed below the pelvic fin vs. 2-3 plates with the exception of one specimen of *H. pagei* that has pectoral-fin spines reaching two plates beyond the pelvic fin and the one specimen of *H. plecostomoides* examined from the Lago Valencia drainage that has pectoral-fin spines that do not reach beyond the pelvic fin) [Armbruster 2003].”

Biology

From Armbruster (2003):

“Loricariids are typically algivorous or detritivorous, but the *Hypostomus cochliodon* group (formerly the genus *Cochliodon* Kner) and *Panaque* Eigenmann are unique among fishes in that they consume wood (Schaefer & Stewart 1993; Nelson et al. 1999).”

Human Uses

No information available.

Diseases

No information available. No OIE-reportable diseases have been documented in this species.

Threat to Humans

From Froese and Pauly (2018):

“Harmless”

3 Impacts of Introductions

No introductions of *H. pagei* have been reported as introduced outside its native range so no impacts of introduction are known. However, unidentified members of the genus are established in the United States.

From Nico et al. (2018):

“The effects of these loricariid catfish is largely unknown. In Texas, Hubbs et al. (1978) reported possible local displacement of algae-feeding native fishes such as *Camptostoma anomalum* by *Hypostomus*, and López-Fernández and Winemiller (2005) suggest that reductions in *Dionda diaboli* abundance in portions of San Felipe Creek are due to population increases of *Hypostomus*. Because of their abundance in Hawaii, introduced *Hypostomus*, *Pterygoplichthys*, and *Ancistrus* may compete for food and space with native stream species (Devick 1989; Sabaj and Englund 1999).”

4 Global Distribution



Figure 1. Known distribution of *Hypostomus pagei*, reported from Venezuela. Map from GBIF Secretariat (2017).

5 Distribution within the United States

There is currently no known distribution of *Hypostomus pagei* within the United States; however, unidentified species of *Hypostomus* are established in Nevada, Florida, Texas, and Hawaii.

6 Climate Matching

Summary of Climate Matching Analysis

The climate match (Sanders et al. 2018; 16 climate variables; Euclidean Distance) was low throughout most of the contiguous United States with medium matches in coastal Texas and southern Florida. Climate 6 score indicated that the contiguous United States has a low climate match overall. Scores of 0.005 and below are classified as low match; Climate 6 score for *Hypostomus pagei* was 0.000.

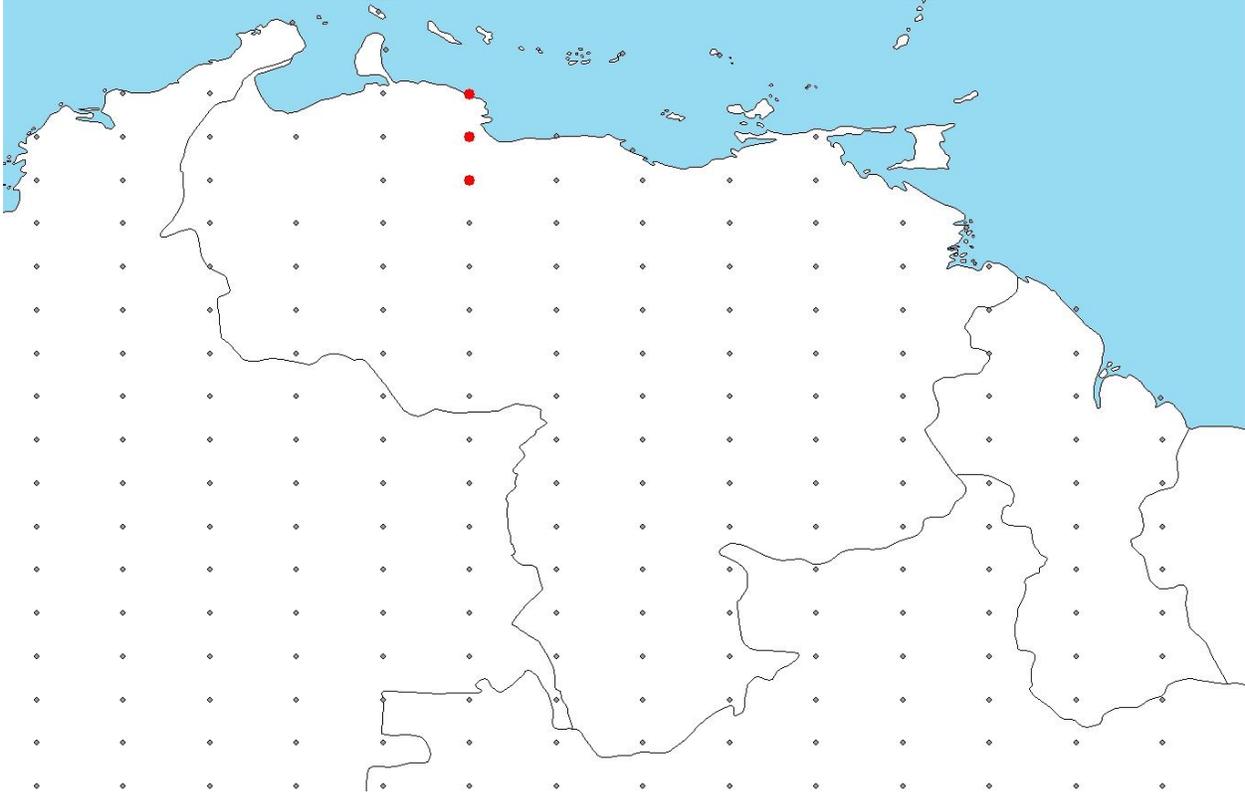


Figure 2. RAMP (Sanders et al. 2018) source map showing weather stations selected as source locations (red; Venezuela) and non-source locations (gray) for *Hypostomus pagei* climate matching. Source locations from GBIF Secretariat (2017).

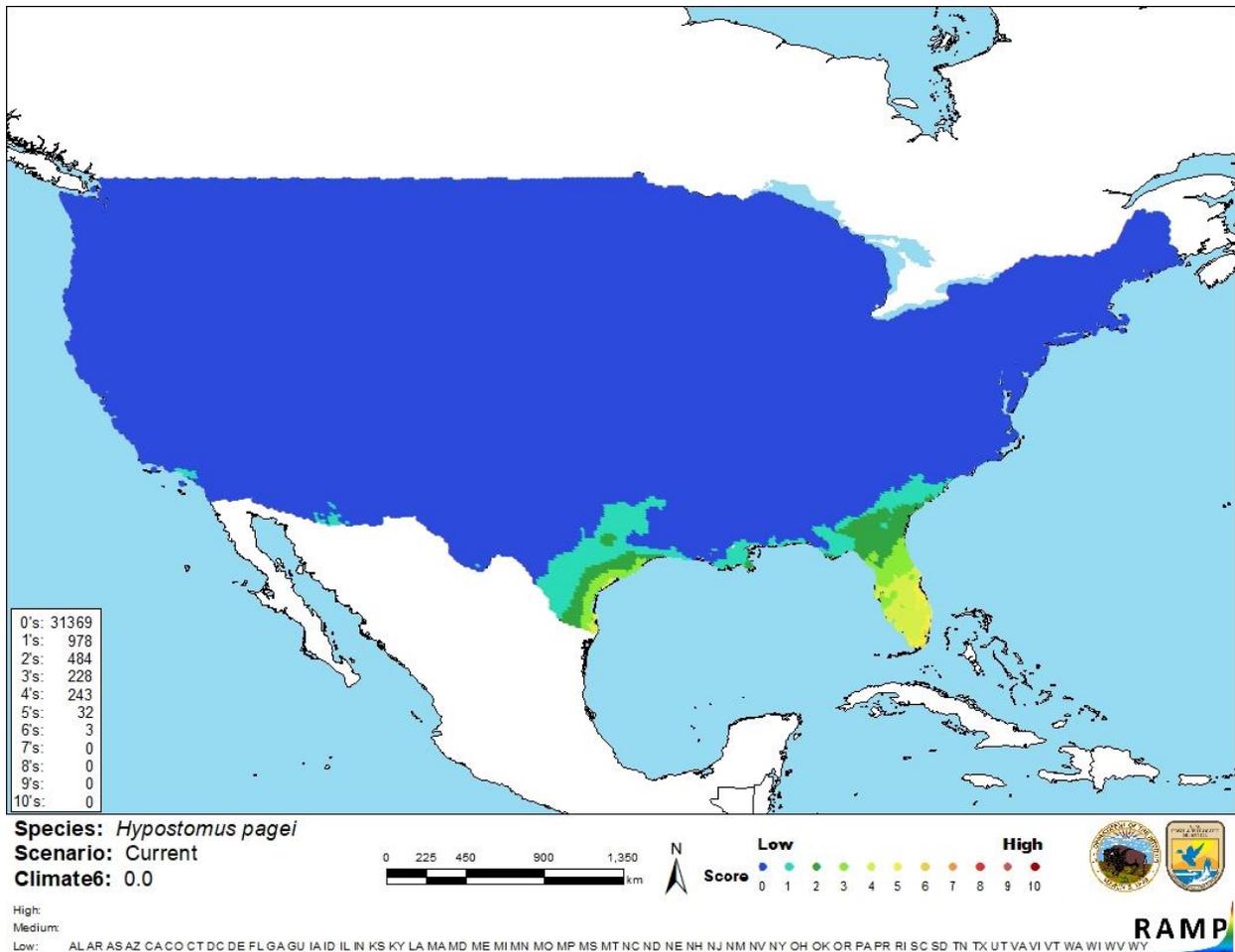


Figure 3. Map of RAMP (Sanders et al. 2018) climate matches for *Hypostomus pagei* in the contiguous United States based on source locations reported by GBIF Secretariat (2017). 0= Lowest match, 10= Highest match.

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

Limited information was available on the biology and ecology of *H. pagei*. It has not been reported as introduced outside its native range, so no impacts of introduction are known. However, unidentified species of *Hypostomus* have become established in the United States, and it is possible that one or more of those populations could be identified later as *H. pagei*. There is considerable uncertainty about the taxonomy of this genus and about species-level identification. Certainty of this assessment is low.

8 Risk Assessment

Summary of Risk to the Contiguous United States

Hypostomus pagei is a catfish native to northern Venezuela. This species has no documented history of introduction in the United States or elsewhere outside its native range, and it is not known to be in trade. However, unidentified species of *Hypostomus* are established in the United States. Climate match to the contiguous United States was low overall, with medium match only in southern Florida and coastal Texas. Because of the lack of documented introduction history and substantial taxonomic uncertainty, certainty of this assessment is low and overall risk is uncertain.

Assessment Elements

- **History of Invasiveness: Uncertain**
- **Climate Match: Low**
- **Certainty of Assessment: Low**
- **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.

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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.

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